

U.S. SUPREME COURT
REJECTS ATTACK
ON TVA PROGRAM

Justice Roberts Decides 14 Private Utility Companies Have No Standing to Maintain Suit to Block Power Development.

'NO RIGHT TO BE FREE OF COMPETITION'

Ruling Gives Go-Ahead Signal for Construction of Dams in Tennessee Valley and Sale of Surplus Power.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Court ruled today that 14 private power companies had no legal right to challenge the Government's Tennessee Valley Authority power program.

In a decision delivered by Justice Roberts, the court held the utilities had "no right to be free of competition."

"In no aspect of the case have the appellants standing to maintain the suit," Justice Roberts said.

Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented, contending the decision "goes too far."

Four Justices joined with Justice Roberts—Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Brandeis, Stone and Black. Justice Reed did not participate because as Solicitor-General he had argued a previous TVA case before the court.

Go-Ahead Signal.
The decision gave the Government a go-ahead signal for continued construction of a series of dams in the Tennessee Valley and for sale of surplus power produced.

The Supreme Court affirmed a decree in favor of the Government by a three-Judge United States Court in Eastern Tennessee. The three-Judge court had held the TVA act unconstitutional either that the utilities "have no immunity from lawful competition even if their business be curtailed or destroyed."

The Supreme Court, however, did not rule directly on constitutionality of the TVA.

"Competition Not Illegal."
Justice Roberts asserted that "the vice of the position" taken by the power companies "is that neither their charters nor their local franchises involve the grant of a monopoly or render competition illegal."

"The franchise to exist as a corporation, and to function as a public utility, in the absence of a specific charter contract on the subject," Justice Roberts continued, "creates no right to be free of competition, and affords the corporation no legal cause of complaint by reason of the State's subsequently authorizing another to enter and operate in the same field."

"The local franchises, while having elements of property, confer no contractual or property right to be free of competition either from individuals, other public utility corporations, or the state or municipality granting the franchise."

"The grantor may preclude itself by contract from initiating or permitting such competition, but no such contractual obligation is here asserted."

Justice Roberts said that the United States District Court "finds that the Authority has not indulged in coercion, duress, fraud or misrepresentation in securing contracts with municipalities, co-operatives or other purchasers of power; has not acted with any malicious or malevolent motive; and has not conspired with municipalities or other purchaser of power."

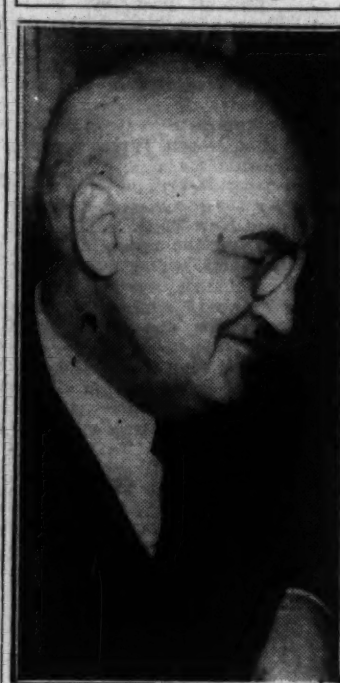
"The record justifies these findings," Justice Roberts asserted.

Justice Butler's Dissent.
In his dissent, Justice Butler asserted that "unquestionably the bill shows that the complainants are asserting a right held or claiming an injury sustained in common with the general public."

"They allege facts," he said, "that unmistakably show that each has a valuable right as a public utility, non-exclusive though it is, to serve a territory covered by its franchise, and that, inevitably, the value of its business and property used will suffer irreparable diminution by defendants' (TVA) program and acts complained of."

"If, because of conflict with the Constitution, the act does not authorize the enterprise formulated and being executed by defendants, then their conduct is unlawful and inflicts upon complainants direct

Resigns as Judge



JUDGE MARTIN T. MANTON

400 NEEDY MEET,
DEMAND WIDENED
RELIEF PROGRAM

Senators Clark and Truman Assailed for Voting Against President on WPA Fund Request.

Four hundred men and women, many on relief or awaiting public aid, heard labor, social work and religious leaders condemn inadequacies of the relief system, then adopted resolutions favoring an expanded assistance program, at a mass meeting yesterday at Jefferson Hall, Jefferson and Lafayette avenues.

A resolution censuring Senators Bennett C. Clark and Harry S. Truman for "failure to fulfill their obligations as representatives of Missouri and St. Louis" by voting against the President's \$875,000,000 WPA proposal was adopted unanimously.

The resolution said the Senators "demonstrated a callous disregard for the needs of the unemployed by lining up with other anti-New Dealers in Congress and persisted in attacks on WPA even after hearing testimony that a reduction in funds would mean mass layoffs, specifically the laying-off of 13,000 from WPA in St. Louis."

"We declare ourselves as believing that Senator Clark has revealed his unfitness to aspire to the chairmanship of the Senate in 1940," the resolution said.

Many Children in Audience.
The meeting, sponsored by the relief and unemployment committee of the local CIO Council, was presided over by Norman Smith, an organizer for the United Automobile Workers of America. Many parents took their children along.

Another resolution requested the State Legislature to add \$4,000,000 to the appropriation for general relief, \$4,453,376 for aid to dependent children, \$21,000,000 for old-age assistance and \$4,509,870 for administration.

"Relief to needy persons in St. Louis has been at a substandard level for several years due to limited appropriations by the State Legislature and lack of funds has caused great suffering, resulting in a general breakdown of family life," the resolution declared. It also stated the 65 per cent reduction last year in the staff of the St. Louis Social Security Commission made impossible the investigation of general relief, aid to dependent children and old-age assistance.

It was explained in the resolution that the request for general relief did not provide for: Relief to families with employable members who are unable to get WPA assignments; supplementary relief to large families unable to exist on small WPA earnings and temporary assistance during the three to five weeks' waiting period for first un-

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U.S. JUDGE MANTON
QUITS UNDER FIRE;
DENIES GUILT OF
ANY WRONGDOING

Senior Member of Federal Circuit Court Announces Resignation, Effective Wednesday — Says He Is Ashamed of Nothing.

DEWEY DECLARES HE GOT BIG LOANS

New York District Attorney Says He Received \$400,000 From Litigants in His Court, Some of Whom Later Won Cases.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Martin T. Manton, senior Judge of the Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals, who is accused by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of having accepted more than \$400,000 in loans from litigants, announced today his resignation from the bench, on which he had served for 19 years.

At the same time, he insisted he was innocent of any wrongdoing, asserting he had done nothing of which "I am in any way ashamed."

The resignation, he said, would be sent to the President to take effect not later than Wednesday.

At Washington, Representative Sumners (Dem.), Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, had said earlier that Judge Manton's resignation, of which he said he had been officially informed, would relieve the Judiciary Committee of the responsibility of investigating the charges against the Judge with the view of impeaching him.

He said that "on this theory" the committee could proceed with the investigation, but that there would be no reason for such inquiry. He said he had always been against resignation after a man had resigned.

Manton's Statement.
"For some months," said Judge Manton, "I have been aware that my personal affairs were being made the subject of inquiry. Had these inquiries, or any of them, been addressed to me by an authoritative person, I would have been delighted to give the fullest information, for there was nothing in any business transaction in which I have ever been engaged of which I am in any way ashamed or which in any candid mind could cast a reflection on my personal or official conduct."

"All of them were within the lawful right of any citizen or property owner in office or out of it, and none of them bore the slightest relation to my conduct as a Judge or to any litigation in my court."

"This, for the present, must serve as my reply to the letter addressed by the District Attorney yesterday to the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, except to say that in so far as it deals with facts within my knowledge it is strikingly inaccurate."

"When I was appointed to the bench some 22 years ago, I was owner of what I then considered to be a substantial amount of property, chiefly in stocks or corporations owning New York real estate."

"This property no law and no canon of judicial conduct called on me to surrender, sacrifice or neglect. In common with everyone else, the depression and a fall in real estate values entailed heavy losses on my and such debts as I have incurred have been chiefly due to my efforts to meet the situation thus brought about."

Attorney-General Frank Murphy disclosed in a statement issued at Washington that he had discussed the desirability of resignation with Judge Manton last Wednesday in New York and had received the Judge's assurance that he would resign.

Murphy's Statement.
"Upon taking office on Jan. 2, on the basis of information available in the Department of Justice, the Attorney-General took under his personal direction the immediate consideration of the charges against Judge Manton," Murphy said.

"The Attorney-General is convinced that the resignation of the Judge will facilitate the thorough investigation of charges against the jurist and protect the administration of justice by keeping the courts completely above suspicion."

Earlier today Dewey in a letter to Sumners charged that Judge Manton had received more than \$400,000 in loans from litigants in

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CLOUDY TONIGHT;
TOMORROW FAIR
AND NOT SO COLD

THE TEMPERATURES.

1 a. m. 36 9 a. m. 28
2 a. m. 33 10 a. m. 28
3 a. m. 31 11 a. m. 28
4 a. m. 30 12 noon 28
5 a. m. 30 1 p. m. 29
6 a. m. 29 2 p. m. 29
7 a. m. 29 3 p. m. 29
8 a. m. 29 4 p. m. 29

Yesterday's high 38 (1 p. m.), low 37 (6:30 a. m.).

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Cloudy tonight with low temperature about 28. Tomorrow fair and somewhat warmer.

Missouri: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; somewhat colder in southeast portion tonight; rising temperature tomorrow afternoon.

Illinois: Mostly cloudy, snow in northern portion; somewhat colder in east and extreme south portion tonight. Tomorrow generally fair, slightly warmer in extreme northwest portion.

Stage of the Mississippi at St. Louis, 1.3 feet, a fall of 0.1; at Grafton, Ill., 7.5 feet, a rise of 0.4; the Missouri at St. Charles, 9.6 feet, a rise of 0.6.

Sunset, 5:20; sunrise (tomorrow), 7:09.

CHICAGO HAS FOOT OF SNOW;
SCHOOLS SHUT, TRAFFIC SLOW

Blizzard Sweeps Northern and Central Illinois, Parts of Indiana and Michigan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—A blizzard whipped across the southern Great Lakes States and the Ohio Valley today, Chicago had one of the heaviest snowfalls in its records—approximately one foot by 9:30 a. m.

The storm was worst in Northern and Central Illinois, Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, but spread rapidly northeastward into Pennsylvania and New York State.

In Chicago all schools were ordered closed. Thousands of commuters were late to work when suburban trains, street cars and buses were delayed.

Motor traffic was paralyzed. Sections of the lakefront outer drives were closed.

The Chicago Board of Trade delayed opening of the exchange for a half hour.

The storm piled up more than nine inches of snow in seven hours and crippled highway traffic in most of Illinois. The Division of Highways sent out 1500 men and all available equipment in an effort to open the main travel routes.

Drifts reached a depth of four feet in some places.

TAX COMPROMISE PROPOSED
ON MRS. MADGE BLAKE ESTATE

Missouri Would Get \$91,174 on \$182,000 Claim Under Agreement Offered in Court.

Probate Judge Glendy E. Arnold, in a petition filed today, was asked to approve a compromise settlement of the inheritance tax claims of the estate of Mrs. Madge Blake, formerly of St. Louis, who died in Boston, July 12, 1935.

The petition says authorities of the two states and trustees, the St. Louis Union Trust Co., have agreed to terms of the settlement. The State of Missouri would receive \$91,174, the petition says. It originally had claimed \$182,000.

Claims of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had been variously estimated at \$127,000 and \$137,000, but what it would get under the proposed settlement is not disclosed.

Mrs. Blake was the wife of Dr. John Hapet Blake, a Boston surgeon, who died of cancer of the stomach. Charles E. Barney, one of the founders of the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney department store, was born and educated in St. Louis and left here in 1915 at the time of her marriage.

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GRAVES BLOCKS
JUDGE SOUTHERN
IN CRIME INQUIRY
BY SUIT FOR WRIT

Jackson County Prosecutor Asks Missouri Supreme Court to Prohibit Him From Proceeding With Grand Jury Clean-Up.

AUTOMATICALLY TIES UP INVESTIGATION

Says Kansas City Court Prevented Him and McKittrick From Doing Their Duty and Indictments Would Be Illegal.

By the Associated Press.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 30.—W. W. Graves, Jackson County prosecutor, filed application for a writ of prohibition in the State Supreme Court today to prevent Judge Allen C. Southern from continuing with his crime-investigating grand jury.

Filing of the application automatically stopped today's grand jury proceedings in Kansas City.

Epps F. Elliott, Clerk of the Supreme Court, called Judge Southern a few minutes after 9 a. m., telling him to take no further action on the grand jury until the Supreme Court has had time to rule on the writ application. It may be several days.

Graves' petition declared both he and Attorney-General Roy McKittrick had evidence of Kansas City law violations to present to the Jackson County grand jury but that they were denied permission to do so by Judge Southern.

He charged, consequently, that Judge Southern prevented him and McKittrick from carrying out their duties of office.

Graves declared "any indictment found by said grand jury will necessarily be illegal and void by reason of having been returned without lawful advice."

The petition made repeated reference to the fact that McKittrick had been denied access to the grand jury along with Graves. The Attorney-General was not a party to today's action, however.

The application for the writ was made in the Supreme Court only a few minutes before the grand jury was to have met in Kansas City to receive formal charges.

W. J. Gilwee, Kansas City, brought the writ application here for Graves and filed it at 9 a. m. Gov. Lloyd C. Stark received news of the writ without comment. He declined to take any action on the petition.

Special investigators under his employ had been attached to his payroll following his order to the Attorney-General last month to "clean up" Kansas City.

Judge McKittrick said some of the investigators had done undercover work for Stark in Kansas City.

Judge Accepts McKittrick's Offer of Aid, Then Holds It Up.
By the Associated Press.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—Circuit Judge Allen C. Southern accepted a second offer of Attorney-General McKittrick today to aid in the anti-gambling drive here but later countermanded his action when he received the county grand jury to await the outcome of a Supreme Court move by the Jackson County prosecutor.

Judge Southern entered a court order accepting the services of three Assistant Attorneys-General just three minutes before he learned Prosecutor Graves had applied for a writ of prohibition in the Missouri Supreme Court, charging the grand jury's actions would be illegal. Afterward he indicated he preferred to wait for the hearing on the writ.

He indicated he expected immediate action by the Supreme Court, telling the jurors: "You had better report back to the courtroom at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday. By that time the matter shall have been determined."

The Judge was closeted with J. E. Taylor, McKittrick's chief aid, and J. W. Buffington, another Assistant Attorney-General, for 20 minutes after he received the grand jury.

Afterward, Taylor said Graves' Supreme Court move came as a surprise to the Attorney-General's office.

Judge Southern, who disclosed over the week-end that threats had been made against his life if he pursued the gambling inquiry, had no immediate comment to make on Graves' move. The Judge had ruled out Graves as the prosecutor in the grand jury investigation because of Graves' recent statement

HITLER WARNS THE WORLD
NOT TO MEDDLE IN REICH'S
SOLUTION OF ITS PROBLEMS

New Justice in His Court Robe



JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER

On his way to the courtroom in Washington today to take the oath as a member of the Supreme Court.

TWO CONDEMNED TO DEATH
FOR FRIED KIDNAPING, KILLING

27-Year-Old New York Convicts to Be Executed Week of March 6.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Demetrius Gula and Joseph Sacoda, both 27 years old, were sentenced today to be executed the week of March 6 for the kidnaping of Arthur Fried, 32, White Plains (N. Y.) business man.

Judge John J. Preschi said on passing sentence that Fried was "assassinated in the most atrocious manner I ever heard." The State contended Fried was shot and his body burned in a furnace in a lower East Side basement.

The death sentence was mandatory because the jury did not recommend mercy. A new State law provides death when the kidnaping victim has not been returned at the start of trial.

NORRIS DOUBTS ROOSEVELT
CAN CONTROL 1940 CONVENTION

Senator, a Third Term Advocate, Thinks Anti-New Deal Group Might Block Nomination.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Norris (Ind.), Nebraska, advocate of a third term for President Roosevelt, expressed doubt today that Roosevelt could control the 1940 Democratic convention.

Norris said that while Roosevelt would have "great influence" at the convention, a drive by anti-New Deal forces might prevent him from rounding up a majority of the delegates.

"Of course," he added in an interview, "there are powers a President can exercise to gain support in a convention, but I don't know whether the President could use them."

SHERIFF, WHO HANGED MAN
WITHOUT KILLING HIM, DIES

I. O. McGee Also Was Officer Sent to Break Up John L. Sullivan-Jake Kilrain Fight.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—I. O. McGee, the hangman in the strange case of Will Purvis, died today at the home of his son, Otho McGee.

Purvis was the man who was hanged at Columbia, Miss., 46 years ago and yet outlived the jury which condemned him. The noose that Sheriff McGee put around Purvis' neck slipped. Later another man confessed to the crime of which Purvis was convicted.

McGee, who also was the Sheriff sent to break up the John L. Sullivan-Jake Kilrain barefist fight, was 81 years old.

DENIES MILITARY
POWER OF NATION
MENACES OTHERS

'Neither Britain Nor Any Other Power Has Any Business Interfering in Self-Determination of Nationals.'

MUNICH EXAMPLE
OF SENSIBLE ACTION

In Addressing Reichstag, He Ridicules Idea That Nazis Are Out to Divide Up South America or the Netherlands.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Adolf Hitler today warned Western Powers against interfering "in matters concerning us alone with the purpose of preventing natural and sensible solutions."

He declared to an enlarged Reichstag that Germany, in establishing the "right of self-determination" in Austria and Czechoslovakia, had "only defended itself against the attempts of interfering third parties," and added:

"I need not assure you that in the future also we shall tolerate no attempts at interference in matters concerning us alone with the purpose of preventing natural and sensible solutions."

Hitler ridiculed "any idea that Nazi Germany was out to attack or divide up North or South America, China, Australia or the Netherlands."

Praise for Munich Group.
Hitler denied that Germany had menacing any nation and praised Premier Mussolini, Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier for helping bring about a "peaceful solution and sensible settlement" of the Czechoslovakian problem.

He added that this "could also be regarded as an example of the possibility of a general sensible statement and settlement of definite important problems."

In his address, in celebration of the sixth anniversary of Nazi rule, Hitler launched a bitter attack on Bolshevism and hailed the success of insurgents in Spain as another "valiant defeat of the newest universal attempt to destroy the European cultured world."

Hitler started speaking at 8:03 p. m. (1:03 p. m. St. Louis time) in an address to the greater German Reichstag celebrating the sixth anniversary of Nazi rule.

The Fuehrer declared before Germany's largest Reichstag that if the Reich in 1933 had sunk into Bolshevism chaos, the whole Western world would have been submerged in a crisis of dimensions surpassing human imagination.

"Only the most narrow-minded islanders can imagine to themselves that the red pest would have halted before the sanctity of democratic ideas or at the frontiers of disinterested states," he said.

South America Idea Ridiculed.
Yet, with characteristic scorn for suggestions of worldwide expansion ambitions, Hitler told the Reichstag:

"The contention that National Socialist Germany in the near future will attack or divide up North or South America, Australia, China or even the Netherlands . . . could be complemented only by the prophecy that as a sequel we had the intention of immediately occupying the full moon."

" . . . As things are, we must replace what we lack in material means by extreme industry and the greatest possible concentration of our labor power."

"He for whom nature lets bananas grow into the mouth by themselves naturally has an easier fight for existence than the German farmer who must work hard all the year to keep his soil in condition."

"We do insist, however, that such a carefree international picker has no right to criticize the activity of the German peasant."

Right to Exploitation.
Explaining Germany's trade policies, he said:

"Every people has the right to

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REBELS ADVANCE IN 3 DIRECTIONS IN CATALONIAN DRIVE

Continue Rapidly and Say
Region North of Barce-
lona Will Be Cleaned Up
Within Two Weeks.

SOME RESISTANCE
BY GOVERNMENT

Three International Bri-
gades Reported Formed—
Activities in Fallen Cap-
ital Nearing Normal.

By the Associated Press.

BARCELONA, Jan. 30.—Insurgent armies struck from three directions today in an effort to break newly formed Government lines north of Barcelona and complete the conquest of Catalonia which, insurgents predicted, will be done within two weeks.

Forces moving northeastward from Manresa pushed Government troops back to Moya village and captured dominating positions, the insurgents reported. Troops operating along the highway beyond Granollers said they dominated the town of Llenas del Valls, and other forces moving up the Mediterranean coast advanced past Arenys de Mar.

A Burgos dispatch quoted the insurgent high command as saying that three international brigades, apparently newly organized by the Government, offered some resistance along the Granollers-San Celoni road.

37 miles from Gerona. Most insurgent positions were said to be within 37 miles of Gerona, capital of Gerona Province. The city is 52 air miles northeast of Barcelona, occupied Thursday, and on a main highway to the French frontier.

Manresa is 30 miles northwest of Barcelona. Moya is 15 miles east of Manresa and 29 miles north of Barcelona. Granollers, 15 miles north of Barcelona, is on an important road to the north. Arenys de Mar is 25 miles northeast of Barcelona and on the coast.

Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco was pushing his drive rapidly with the idea of turning against Valencia and Madrid. If complete success in Catalonia does not end the two and a half year war.

Francisco supporters said that if Valencia were subjected to heavy attacks by troops moving down from Nules—where the insurgent positions are only 25 miles from Valencia—as well as from the coast, the city would soon fall.

Madrid was said to be much better defended and insurgents expected any attack there would be strongly resisted. They added, however, that insurgent lines established in University City, suburb of Madrid, soon after the civil war broke out, still were maintained.

Much Activity in Barcelona. Great activity prevailed behind the lines as the Barcelona City Council under Mayor Miguel Mateu attempted to restore normal conditions.

The first act was to welcome officially the Franco troops. Then every municipal agency was ordered to work at full speed toward the return of normalcy. Buses, street cars and subways began operating on almost regular schedules.

The Mayor also ordered that every available building be turned over to relief organizations for feeding tens of thousands of half-starved persons.

Private companies were ordered by the new Barcelona Government to pay their employees a month's wages in advance. A special commission was ordered to control credits for private industry. The insurgent Government poured money into the former Government capital to enable stores and banks to reopen.

Full electric service was restored. Food trucks rolled into the city to help feed the needy among the 1,500,000 persons who remained after the Franco Government took over.

The insurgent Government charged that hundreds of prisoners taken by the Government had been subjected to "barbarous terror."

Hitler Warns Against Meddling in Reich's Affairs

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make its existence secure on this earth. "The German people is one of the oldest cultured nations of Europe. Its contribution to human civilization does not rest upon a few phrases by politicians, but upon timeless achievements and positive achievements.

"It has exactly the same right to participate in the exploitation of this world as any other people." Hitler declared certain British circles even before the great war thought that the destruction of Germany would greatly improve British trade.

"The same World War, into which Germany slid because of a wrongly understood fidelity toward an ally," he said.

He said it ended with President Wilson's 14 points, which "represented the obligation solemnly undertaken by the Allied Powers and on the basis of which Germany was to be rebuilt."

"After the Armistice these obligations were broken in the most shameful manner," Hitler charged. "Results of Democracy. In discussing over-population in Germany, the Fuehrer declared: "Spokenmen for these (democratic) states swear by the wonderful faculties of their democracy—let them!"

"But when we had that sort of democracy here we had 7,000,000 unemployed—an economic situation that faced ruin—a society on the verge of collapse."

"We have solved these problems in spite of all difficulties, thanks to our regime and our organization."

So They Wonder Why. "Do these democratic spokesmen wonder why we think our present regime better than our present one?"

"Do they wonder that the German people approve the present and reject the past?"

"How dare they try to force upon us things that concern government by the people, which we already possess in a much better form?"

"Some say it is impossible for democracy and so-called dictatorship to co-operate."

Hitler said of the past-war peace: "Here began the madness of the so-called victor states, namely to transmute distress of war into a permanent war of peace."

"This condition has now been removed for the most part. It was certainly not due to the insight or even the fairness on the part of democratic statesmen, but exclusively to the power of the German nation that had regained consciousness as an empire."

"The war, Hitler said, had fulfilled none of the hopes of the victors. He declared the destruction of German trade had brought England at least as much harm as it did Germany."

Democracy had not been established throughout the world, but on the contrary in its former form it had been liquidated in many parts of the world, he said.

"From the shores of the Pacific, from the coast of Asia to the tides of the North Sea and to the coast of the Mediterranean, other forms of states are spreading out with rapid pace."

"Every advantage of this war that one can possibly imagine has been completely eliminated by the tremendous sacrifices of only one human life or of goods, but also through the continuing burden placed upon all production, and above all upon the state budget."

Hitler berated the reparations policy after the war and said it was a classic proof of the narrow-mindedness of the Allied Powers regarding economic possibilities.

Dream of Century Fulfilled. He continued: "With Mussolini the salvation of Europe began at one end. National Socialism continued this work of salvation at the other end and in these days we are witnessing in another country the same spectacle: The valiant defeat of the newest universal attempt to destroy the European culture world."

Hitler's reference was to Spain. "On Jan. 30, 1933, I entered the Wilhelmstrasse filled with deepest anxiety about the future of my country."

"Today, six years later, I am able to speak to the first Reichstag of greater Germany."

"Indeed, we more perhaps than another generation—may gauge the devotion of the people to the cause of the Fatherland."

"The return of her colonial possessions is denied to Germany on the assertion that one cannot simply return the natives—about whom, of course, nobody had cared in 1918—to Germany against their will."

However, while this posing as protectors of primitive Negro tribes in the name of self-determination, the highly cultivated German people in 1918 were denied the general human right solemnly promised to them.

The clause on revision in the League of Nations constitution assumed only a platonic meaning. Decision on Austria. The Fuehrer continued: "In January, 1938, I took the fi-

nal decision to obtain one way or another the right of self-determination for 6,500,000 Germans in Austria."

Hitler recalled his conversations with Kurt Schuschnigg, last Chancellor of Austria before his assassination March 13, 1938, by Germany.

He told how he met Schuschnigg at Berchtesgaden, of his Reichstag speech of Feb. 20 and of Schuschnigg's decision to commit a "flagrant breach" of the loyal understanding achieved at Berchtesgaden.

He told also of his order to certain army sections on Saturday, March 12, 1938, to proceed to cross the frontier for the liberation of Austria.

Rising of Austrian People. The Fuehrer went on to describe what he called the rising of the people in Austria, the withdrawal of Schuschnigg, the request addressed to him to give the order for the entry of the German troops into Austria to avoid unforeseeable internal disorder and then the final incorporation of Austria within greater Germany.

All this, Hitler explained, "happened at a truly breathless speed." "The faith in the rapidity and preparedness of the new German army was not disappointed; it was even exceeded," he said.

"The trust in the superior quality of this excellent instrument was confirmed in but a few days."

"The first election for the greater German Reichstag on April 10 (1938) resulted in overwhelming endorsement of the whole German nation."

Solution in Czechoslovakia. The solution of the Czechoslovak problem a few weeks later, Hitler continued, "began under the influence of the international inflammatory campaign of certain newspapers and certain politicians and in Czechoslovakia with increased oppression of the German elements."

"No world Power with a sense of honor could tolerate continuing of such a situation."

"The responsible person for that development which would have made of Czechoslovakia gradually the exponent of all intentions hostile to the Reich was Dr. Benes (former Czechoslovak President Eduard Benes)."

"At the instigation and with the cooperation of certain foreign circles in May of last year he gradually began the process of mobilization with intention, first, to provoke the Reich and, second, to inflict upon the Reich a defeat in its international prestige."

"Infamous Persecution." Hitler denied that Germany had mobilized "because of this unbearable provocation."

"Again, he said, "aggravated by a truly infamous persecution and terrorization of our German nationals in that country, I decided to settle the Sudeten German question radically."

"Against the military preparations including SS and SA troops, the police also—were an outstanding success."

The SS are Nazidom's brown-shirt storm troops; the SA the German last socialist paramilitary force.

"If the rest of the world is inclined to draw the conclusion that Germany, under military pressure, has menaced others it is a gross distortion of facts," Hitler declared.

"Germany has, in territory where neither British nor any other Western nation has any business, established self-determination for ten million German co-nationals."

Munich As an Example. "It has threatened no one by doing so—it has only defended itself against the attempts of interfering third parties and I need not assure you that in the future also we shall in matters concerning us alone with the purpose of preventing natural and sensible solutions."

"We were all happy, therefore, that thanks to the initiative of our friend Benito Mussolini and thanks to the equally gratifying readiness of (British Prime Minister) Chamberlain and (French Premier) Daladier the elements of agreement were found which not only permitted a peaceful solution of an unpropitious situation but could also be regarded as an example of the possibility of a general settlement and settlement of definite important problems."

"Without a determination to settle this problem one way or another, no such agreement among European great Powers could have been achieved."

Hitler said Sudetenlanders gave their approval for incorporation in the Greater German Reich with the same overwhelming majority as was shown in the elections to the first Greater German Reichstag."

Triumph of an Idea. "The year 1938 was . . . the year of the triumph of an idea. . . . An idea united the people as distinguished from previous centuries when it was thought such a task must be settled only by the sword."

"This time it was no longer necessary to draw the sword in case of national unification but only to protect it against threats from the outside."

"The young defense force of the

Reich has stood its first test excellently."

"Turning to internal politics, Hitler said that since the people had been taught discipline and obedience it had become possible to mobilize forces that served the interests of all."

Tribute to Idealists. "National socialism," Hitler said, "aims at the establishment of a true community of the people—a seemingly remote ideal."

But, he assured, "this is no misfortune. On the contrary, the beauty of this ideal is that it necessitates continuous labor and incessant purification."

"There are people whom even the greatest and most staggering events leave cold and unmoved. They make no history and one can make no history with them. In their stupidity or in their base decadence they are the useless refuse of nature."

"The idealists, the believers, the affirmers are the only useful elements of a community."

"One can forgive them a thousand faults if they possess the one positive point, to give their last ounce of strength if needed, to an ideal."

The Fuehrer frequently was stopped by applause.

One Man With a Will. Abstract knowledge is not decisive in leadership in Germany, Hitler held. Instead, he said, it takes the natural ability to lead together with a high feeling of responsibility, determination and courage.

Apparently referring to the warnings from high army Generals and others to be cautious before the Austrian and Czechoslovak ventures, Hitler continued:

"This one year of German history has taught me more than my entire life hitherto how important and indispensable these virtues are and how in critical hours one single man with a will to do always weighs more than 100 brilliantly clever weaklings. To present Germany as a commonwealth has no class prejudices."

"As I look into the future after six years of leadership of the German people and Reich, I am assured by the unification of the German body that whoever tasks may confront our people the National Socialist State will solve them sooner or later."

"I am equally convinced that the German people, warned by a historical experience unique in decisions, will follow my self-imposed highest determination."

Attacks Democratic Press. Hitler then launched into an attack on the newspapers of certain democracies.

"From the speeches and newspapers of the democracies in Germany, I hear every day about difficulties to which we Germans are exposed!" he exclaimed.

"They inform us in a tone of malicious confidence that we either are suffering hunger or that God is willing to let us starve in the near future; that we are going to pieces on a financial crisis or again on a production crisis or if that should not happen then on a consumers' crisis."

"In past weeks one could read in connection with Germany's increased concentration on self-sufficiency that, first, Germany possessed a production surplus but a deficient consumption; secondly, that Germany doubtlessly had tremendous consumption capacity but was being ruined by lack of productive power."

Difficult Economic Situation. Third, he said, there were reports "that we must collapse under a burden of debts; fourthly that we must make no debts but would smash the last socialist capitalism principle with our Nazi methods and God grant it!—perish in the attempt; fifthly, that the German people was rising in revolt because of its standard of living."

"These complex and prophecies are only sincere in one respect, namely in the one honest, democratic wish that the German people and especially Nazidom might perish."

"On one point we and the people are quite clear: "Indubitably Germany is and has been in a particularly difficult economic situation. After 1918 many regarded it as hopeless."

"But National Socialism battled against the cowardly submissive attitude of the old system."

"It succeeded marvelously so that I can now say we were engaged in a tremendous battle."

"We shall win this battle completely, may we have won it! Can Democracies Match This?"

"Where lies the cause of all our economic difficulties?—in overpopulation of our living space."

"In Germany, 135 persons live on one square kilometer (3.3 square mile) without outside assistance and without the reserves of former times."

"For 15 years we have been robbed and burdened with huge debts without solution."

"Still we are fed and clothed and have no unemployed."

"We ask—which of our so-called great democracies can match this?"

"Where are countries on this earth where only five to 11 persons live on one square kilometer, whereas enormous tracts of most fertile soil lie fallow, where all possible natural wealth abounds, but which are not even able to solve their own social problems?"

Two Little Fuehrers in Assembly at Kroll Opera House. In the glittering Reichstag assembly in the Kroll Opera House at May 10, 1934, Hitler spoke before the Reichstag. He was flanked by two other German leaders, Adolf Hitler and Arthur Seydewitz, the Austrian Nazi leader who summoned the German army to "rescue" that country last March.

Also there was Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who was dismissed as Reichsbank president on Jan. 20. As Minister Without Portfolio, he sat next to Dr. Walther Funk, his successor, among the Cabinet members the rostrum.

Forming the background for Hitler and high Nazi Government members was the tremendous German insignia—a gilded eagle.

Just before the Fuehrer stepped forward to deliver the speech for which a rousing world waited tensely the Reichstag of 855 brown-shirted deputies went through the formality of organizing.

Field Marshal Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering opened the session and then called on Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick, who proposed re-election of Goering as Reichstag president. A standing vote approved the motion.

The Reichstag also prolonged until May 10, 1934, the enabling act of March 24, 1933, which gave Hitler and his Government full authority to rule by decree without parliamentary approval.

This city assumed a holiday air as the nation's new position as a dominating continental power. The people were astir from early morning when Nazi party mass formations sounded reveille.

The city was colorful with swastika flags whipping in the breeze. Brown-shirted storm troops and black-garbed Elite Guards thronged the streets.

Thousands in Streets to Hear. The route from the Chancellery to the Opera House was walled with swastika banners—along the Wilhelmstrasse past Government buildings, into Unter den Linden, under Brandenburg gate, across the broad Hindenburg Platz and up Friedrichsallee.

Flags, banners and green fir trimmings decorated the Opera House. A vast gilded eagle and swastika formed the background for the speaker.

Loud-speaker arrangements were made so that thousands of people in the streets outside the building, the 855 deputies forming the Reichstag membership provided a double inspiration for the Chancellor: a sympathetic audience and a personification of his greatest achievement—the annexation of Austria, his own and Czechoslovakia Sudetenland.

For the first time since 1848, 73 Austrian and 41 Sudeten deputies were allotted seats beside Prussian colleagues in Parliament, membership in which today is the largest numerically in the history of the German people.

Goering's Proclamation. The members of the Reichstag went to the Opera House through lines of S. S. troops, reminded of Germany's glory by this proclamation from Goering:

"On Jan. 30, 1939, the greater German Reich stands erect amid the world, firmly knit, a steel block of inner strength and cohesion."

"Free is the country, free are 80,000,000 people, free are our rivers, broken are the shackles of the reparations system."

"The honor and independence of the nation are safeguarded by the party and the new German defense power on land, at sea and in the air."

"Throughout the land sounds the joyful symphony of German labor."

On the eve of the sixth anniversary of Nazi rule, Labor Front Leader Robert Ley told a Nazi party district rally in Stettin that:

"Whoever lives in Germany may breathe the National Socialist air."

"The German people has understood the meaning and the results of our national leadership and it knows that the Fuehrer was able to create a corps of leaders which tackles every problem, evades no decision and places the greatest demands upon itself."

"Our belief in the Fuehrer and the party, therefore, is so strong and accompanied with success, because this belief is not wasted in phrases but knows no bounds and transmits itself in obedience."

Goebbels Addresses Children. Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels told school children

CHAMBERLAIN SPEECH NOT CLEAR, NAZIS SAY

U. S.-British Agreement on
Danger to Peace Indicated,
Goering's Paper Says.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The German press said today British Premier Chamberlain was not very clear in his address Saturday when he said peace could be endangered by an attempt to rule the world by force.

A similarity between Chamberlain's statement and that of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's paper said.

"The German press," the paper said, "permits the conclusion that this conception has been fairly accurately laid down in diplomatic negotiations between the two countries. How far the American Government has tied itself to such definition may not be known because of American public opinion."

Nazi writers poked fun at Europe's democratic countries for underestimating the Nazi movement. The Westdeutscher Beobachter, an official Nazi organ in the Rhineland, said:

"It was an inculcable chain of errors which has brought France and England since 1933 to the point where they stand today."

"In remarkable ignorance of the National Socialist movement, France and England since 1933 have been built up exclusively on the thesis that 'Nazi rule' in Germany was an episode whose certain collapse was only a question of months or years."

"The fact that today, the sixth anniversary of our seizure of power, the greater German Reich has become absolutely the leading Power of continental Europe and by far the strongest military Power of the world, could not have been thought possible, even in their dreams, by any of these famous democratic statesmen."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, which often reflects foreign office views, said "calamity prophets whose voices pour in on us from many lands fool themselves, as they so often have done."

"We believe it to be a year of hard but peaceful and constructive development, despite inevitable clashes of power. Certainly that will be the German intention."

W P A FOREMAN HIT BY TRAIN WHEN WORKING ON BRIDGE

Thomas Malone Falls in Water
After He Is Struck; His
Condition Serious.

Thomas Malone, WPA project foreman, suffered fractures of the right hip and several ribs today when struck by a Missouri Pacific freight train as he was working across a railroad bridge over River Des Peres about 200 feet north of Weber road.

Malone fell about 15 feet, landing in five feet of water. He waded to the bank without assistance. Attendants at City Hospital said his condition was serious. Malone, 70 years old, lives at 3102 Kimberly avenue.

Today that "there are new tasks every year" and that "worries will never end."

His address was broadcast throughout Germany.

He called Chancellor Hitler the "master teacher" to whom all Germans owed their loyalty and behind whom they rallied in unswerving loyalty.

In a review of Nazi achievements Goebbels said Germany, "honored but almost feared," rose powerfully, culturally and politically, and added that the German "rebirth was a miracle, but a rejuvenation that came out of the stern course of law."

"When we were your age," he said, "we believed in emperors and kings and did not realize the powers within the body of the nation which alone helped us to rise."

U. S. Judge Manton Quits, Denies Any Wrongdoing

Continued From Page One.

his court. Dewey listed six loans totaling \$439,481 which he said had been made since 1932 to Judge Manton or corporations owned and controlled by him.

The money, most of it never repaid, was advanced by individuals or concerns acting or parties interested in matters handled by the Appeals Court, Dewey said.

Four of the six transactions, he added, involved litigants whose cases before the court later were won.

"If, upon the foregoing facts, the House of Representatives should assume jurisdiction of this matter," the District Attorney wrote, "I am prepared to present evidence before your committee in support thereof."

The 58-year-old Judge, appointed to his present post by President Wilson, as senior member of the Appeals Court, is out-ranked among United States Judges only by the nine members of the Supreme Court.

In his letter to Sumners, Dewey said he had been investigating Judge Manton for a year "with a view to possible criminal prosecution under the income tax laws of the State of New York. . . ."

After listing the cases, he indicated the sums would far exceed \$500,000 as "there are a number of other matters similar to the foregoing which cannot be fully set forth at this stage."

Dewey cited four transactions in which he said Judge Manton directly or indirectly received loans since 1932 from litigants whose cases were later decided in their favor.

Summary of Charges. A summary of his charges follows:

1. The sum of \$52,000 was received from agents of Dictograph Products Corporation in December, 1936, and January, 1937, while its appeal of a patent case was pending. It was a Manton-owned firm. Lotach was a stockholder in the firm. An additional \$25,000 was received within a month after the favorable decision, making a total of \$77,000. Nothing was repaid.

2. The sum of \$232,981 was received from Representatives of American Tobacco Co. in 1932 when a stockholder's suit for recovery of \$100,000,000 corporation funds was pending. A divided verdict was rendered in favor of the tobacco company with Judge Manton's vote again decisive. Nothing was repaid. It was alleged the money was paid illegally to corporation officials in bonuses.

3. The sum of \$57,500 was received from John L. Lotach, Brooklyn banker, in 1935, including a \$20,000 loan which Dewey said other banks had refused to make to a Manton-owned firm. Lotach was subsequently cleared in Judge Manton's Court of a pending extortion charge.

4. The sum of \$50,000 was received from Harry M. Warner, executive of Warner Brothers Pictures, in 1935 between the hearing of arguments and a decision in Judge Manton's court in a patent case won by the Warner firm. All but \$10,000 was repaid.

Two Other Transactions. Two other transactions not involving actual litigants in Judge Manton's Court were among the six listed in Dewey's letter. They were:

1. The sum of \$12,000 was received from John McGrath in Dec. 1937 after he had received \$32,000 in fees as a bankruptcy trustee, a post to which he was appointed after having been recommended by Judge Manton.

2. The sum of \$10,000 was received from an insurance broker in 1934 on representations by Judge Manton that he would receive the insurance business of King's Brewery, a firm in which the Judge's business partner, James J. Sullivan, was a trustee under the Bankruptcy Act. It was repaid when the broker failed to get the business.

Only \$50,000 Repaid. Dewey's summary showed that only \$50,000 of the \$439,481 in the six transactions had been repaid.

He said that the largest sum, \$232,981, was part of a \$250,000 loan to the late James J. Sullivan, Judge Manton's business partner, from Lord & Thomas, advertising agents for the American Tobacco Co.

The loan, Dewey said, was made "at the request of Paul Hahn, assistant to George W. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co. Neither Hahn, said to be in Europe, nor Hill was available for immediate comment."

The District Attorney said the \$52,000 received from the Dictograph Corporation was advanced by George N. Spector, an insurance agent and confidential representative of the late Archie M. Andrews, executive in charge of the Dictograph Corporation's marketing division.

Andrews died last April. His brother, P. W. Andrews, president of the Dictograph Products Corporation, said a check of the corporation's books and records showed no evidence of any payments.

"I am certain that no one connected with the manufacturing corporation knew anything about such payments if they were made," he added.

On the Bench Since 1916. Judge Manton has been on the Federal bench since 1916. Earlier he had a distinguished career at the criminal bar and in practice of Admiralty law in Federal courts.

When President Wilson appointed him a Judge for the Southern District of New York in 191

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When President Wilson appointed him a judge for the Southern District of New York in 1916, Manton was only 36 years old. He became the youngest Federal Judge in a nation.

Years later, in 1918, he was appointed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Judicial District, embracing New York and Connecticut. He was the youngest to hold that post.

Judge Manton was born in New City, Aug. 2, 1880. He attended public schools here, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1901. He married Eva M. of Chicago in 1907.

In 1913 he formed a law partnership with W. Bourke Cockran, a prominent leader. In 1914, he and the case of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker before the United States Supreme Court.

Senior member of the Appeals Court, Judge Manton was out in the judicial hierarchy by the nine members of the Supreme Court.

He received honorary degrees from law from Fordham University, Manhattan College, New York University and the University of Chicago.

Home is at Bayport, L. I. Judge Manton is a prominent layman and has served as president of the Catholic Club and the Catholic Association for Inter-Peace. In 1924 he represented Catholic laymen of America at the International Eucharistic Congress in Amsterdam, Holland.

He is a member of the International Law Society and the New York Bar Association. His brief history in whose who does not list any of his varied business activities.

Text of the Dewey letter is given below.

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On his arrival last night, McKittick said, Maj. Lambert conferred with him and assured him of the co-operation of the Police Department in the investigation.

Plans interviews with Police. As to his investigation of labor racketeering and gambling, the Attorney-General said he planned to interview not only members of the Police Department but outside persons familiar with the situations. He was particularly interested in any "pay-offs," he said.

Referring to labor conditions, he said he would seek further light on the activities of John P. Nick, czar of the St. Louis Theatrical Union, recently indicted, with State Representative Edward M. (Putty) Noss, Brady, on a charge of extortion, growing out of a \$15,000 "defense fund" raised by motion picture theater owners in 1936. After the fund was subscribed, a contract was signed under which motion picture machine operators received no general wage increase.

McKittick declined to say whether he would request appointment of special investigators to aid him in the inquiry, but it was understood that he would ask for at least two. He said he had not yet learned whether any of the five special investigators employed by the Governor last month had looked into conditions here. It has been assumed that two of the special workers, temporarily detached from the payroll of the State Highway Patrol, may have been assigned to St. Louis.

McKittick, who has been at odds with the Governor over the crime

M'KITTRICK TALKS TO MILLER ABOUT INQUIRY ON CRIME

Confers With Circuit Attorney Hour and Half, Then Sees President Lambert of Police Board.

SAYS BOTH PLEDGED THEIR CO-OPERATION

Attorney - General Puts Labor Rackets First on List - Asserts He'll Also Go Into Gambling.

Attorney-General Roy McKittick conferred with Circuit Attorney Franklin Miller for an hour and a half today about his inquiry into crime conditions, for which he came here last night. He announced the Circuit Attorney had added his promise of co-operation to that already given by President Albert Bond Lambert of the Police Board.

McKittick then conferred with Maj. Lambert, to whom he had talked briefly last night. The next step, he said, would be to seek a Circuit Court order to remove any possible legal barriers against his appearance before the grand jury. He pointed out that Missouri law required such an order to enable the Attorney-General to sign any indictments in an investigation ordered by the Governor.

When it was asked whether there would be a special prosecutor, Joseph A. Lennon, McKittick's assistant in St. Louis, smiled and answered, "Oh, that won't be necessary."

Labor Rackets First on List. McKittick said his first order of business would be an investigation of labor rackets. However, he would not confine the inquiry to that phase, he said, but would look into gambling and any other conditions of lawlessness. He was prepared for an investigation of several months if necessary, he remarked.

"I'm going into anything I can lay my hands on, let the chips fall where they may," he declared. "There won't be any politics and my investigation will be from now on until we get somewhere."

The Attorney-General mentioned specifically the murder by two unidentified gunmen last September of Arthur Schenck, head of the "Electrical Workers' Union; the Isadore Londe bombing case and in that connection the shooting of Lee Baker, Negro witness, who later was the principal witness for the State against Londe. Baker suffered the loss of an eye and other serious wounds when he was shot and left for dead just before Londe was scheduled to go to trial. Londe was sentenced to 25 years.

Two Straw Party Deal Cases. He disclosed also that he did not intend to let the case of Joseph F. Dickmann, Real Estate Co. rest. He was, he said, awaiting a brief by his assistants as to the law applicable to that case. It will be recalled that the September term grand jury investigated the profitable straw party transactions of the Dickmann company in real estate of closed banks for which it was selling again, then returned no true bills.

Moreover, he added, he would continue the investigation into the similar straw party deals of Cecil B. Engel, real estate dealer who was a member of the September term grand jury, for real estate of the Croatian-American Building and Loan Association when it was in receivership. Engel's straw party deals were transacted while Ira A. McBride of Springfield was receiver of the association and before McBride's removal as State Building and Loan Supervisor by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark.

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McKittick, who has been at odds with the Governor over the crime

State Attorney-General in City



By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.
ON his arrival in St. Louis for an investigation of crime conditions here. He said he would start on labor rackets in a general inquiry "from now until we get results."

CURTIS-WRIGHT UNION SNOW, RAIN AND ICE AUTHORIZES STRIKE SLOW CITY TRAFFIC

A. F. of L. Employees Empower Agents to Call Walkout on Contract Demands.

Union production employees of the Curtis-Wright Airplane Co. voted today to authorize a strike against their business agents and wage committee yesterday to call a strike if such action is necessary to enforce wage demands.

Lawrence Connors, assistant business agent of District No. 9 of the A. F. of L.'s International Association of Machinists, with which the aircraft workers are affiliated, said the wage committee hoped to continue negotiations with the company and there was no intention of using the strike authority immediately. Terms of an agreement, which expired last May, have been continued pending efforts to obtain a closed union shop and a wage increase in the more skilled classifications.

Meeting yesterday at Carpenters' Hall, the aircraft workers voted 281 to 18 in favor of a strike as a means of enforcing their demands. Estimates of the number of production workers employed at the airplane factory vary between 600 and 750, and the machinists' organization claims to represent nearly 1,000 through membership in Locals 710, 41 and 688.

The present minimum wage scale is 50 cents an hour, with the maximum approximately 90 cents. Company sources said the union had higher brackets are too low. He did not furnish details of the specific demands. The plant operates on a five-day, 40-hour week.

A 30-passenger, all-metal transport plane is under construction at the Curtis-Wright factory. The ship, first of a line of twin-engine transports, is scheduled for test flights this spring. The company also is manufacturing an all-metal training plane.

Crew from Another Station Puts Out the Flames. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 30.—Hearing the distant wail of sirens, Fireman George Grubb listened drowsily for the alarm gong. Silence. Grubb snuggled down into the covers and went back to sleep.

Called to the telephone a few minutes later, Grubb learned firemen from another station had put out a fire in his own home.

cleanup, has asserted that the special investigators were put to work without his knowledge.

Comment on Kansas City. He took occasion today to say he had never had an opportunity to start on the investigation in Kansas City, asserting he had been barred from the grand jury room there by Circuit Judge Allen. C. Southern. He added that his first assistant, J. E. Taylor, and another member of his staff, J. W. Buffington, were in Kansas City today.

Judge Southern suggested if the Kansas City grand jury should indict Boss Tom Pendergast it might be embarrassing to the Attorney-General, McKittick said, adding that he had replied he would sign such an indictment were it voted. He said he was not in any way embarrassed by an investigation in Kansas City and was interested only in getting the job done thoroughly and speedily.

"About getting Kansas City policemen before the grand jury there," he continued, "I wanted to get them as witnesses and then if they wanted to stand on their constitutional rights, we would have them—it would have been like shooting fish in a barrel."

Letter on Behalf of 30,000 Members Also Commends Appointment of Liquor Supervisor. A letter complimenting Gov. Stark for ordering an anti-crime drive in St. Louis and Kansas City and for appointing Walker Pierce of Fayette as State Liquor Control Supervisor was made public today by Walter R. Schuchardt and Albert E. Schoenbeck, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Missouri Christian Endeavor Union, who said they wrote on behalf of 30,000 members of the organization.

"We are glad to see," the letter says, "that the Governor of our State is more than a newspaper crusader, that he sees the desperate need of reform in Missouri's metropolitan areas, and that he refuses to allow political bosses to stop him from serving the best interest of the citizens of Missouri."

Pierce's appointment gives hope that "the present liquor laws of our State will be rigidly enforced," the letter adds.

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PROSECUTOR SEES M'KITTRICK TODAY ON UNION ELECTRIC

St. Charles County Official to Take Up Utility's Spending in Municipal Elections.

Prosecuting Attorney David A. Dyer of St. Charles County had an appointment today to meet Attorney-General Roy McKittick at Hotel Mayfair, to talk over the expenditure of money by the Union Electric Co. of Missouri in connection with St. Charles municipal elections.

As told recently in the Post-Dispatch, Union Electric's St. Charles attorney, William Way Jr., admitted that he contributed to campaign funds of individual candidates for municipal offices in 1937 and 1938, the candidates being those opposed to municipal ownership proposals. He said he was reimbursed by the company.

Such contributions are forbidden by the State corrupt practices statute, which makes it unlawful for a corporation to contribute directly or indirectly to individual or party campaign funds in any election. Penalty for violation may extend to forfeiture of the company's charter, and injunctive processes against its doing business in the State.

Prosecuting Attorney Dyer, a Republican, took office at the beginning of 1939.

Attorney Way, as has been told, said he gave \$200 for the campaign of E. J. Schnare for re-election as Mayor of St. Charles in 1937. Way said he paid the money to E. Lee Renno, one of the proprietors of the Cosmos-Monitor, daily newspaper opposing municipal ownership.

At the time, the Union Electric Co. was paying the salary of Leslie Harrison, reporter for the Cosmos-Monitor, whose specialty task was to conduct propaganda against public ownership, and promote the election of candidates opposing it.

Way told of giving to other candidates, including Richard Norden, a candidate for the Council.

CUT IN PERSONAL PROPERTY AND REALTY TAXES IN COUNTY
Rate Reduced from \$1.02 to 97 Cents on \$100 Valuation in Sinking Fund Levy.

The St. Louis County Court reduced the real estate and personal property tax rate from \$1.02 to 97 cents on the \$100, will receive in its 1939 budget today. The reduction is in the bond interest and sinking fund levy, which was cut from 42 to 37 cents because of surpluses existing in the fund.

Total expenditures of \$1,059,686 for in the new budget, compared with estimated expenditures of \$1,041,911 last year. Among the departments which received increases were the Comptroller's office, which had its appropriation raised from \$25,000 to \$35,000 to provide funds for audits of other offices, and the Sheriff's office, which had its fund increased from \$54,000 to \$64,000 because of higher costs of feeding prisoners in the county jail.

It is estimated that the general revenue fund, which had a surplus of \$132,033 Dec. 31, will receive \$1,056,685 this year, compared with \$1,050,167 in 1938. This would leave a surplus of \$129,012 at the end of the year. The budget is based on an estimated assessed valuation of \$267,000,000 this year compared with \$264,000,000 last year.

JEWELRY AND \$250 STOLEN FROM FURNITURE FIRM SAFE
Combination Knocked Off, Police Unable to Discover How Police Entered.

Employees at the Home Furniture Co., 4206 Manchester avenue, discovered this morning that the combination had been knocked off an office safe and the contents stolen.

Felix C. Lichtig, secretary-treasurer of the firm, reported to police that the loss was \$200 in jewelry and \$250 cash, which he said were insured.

Unable to discover how the building had been entered, police surmised that someone had remained hidden in the store when it was closed Saturday night. A window on the second floor was open.

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PROFESSOR SAVES LIFE OF DIVER, VICTIM OF 'BENDS'

Harvard Scientist Places Man in University's Decompression Chamber.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Dr. Cecil K. Drinker of Harvard University, not taking time to remove his bedroom slippers, rushed from his home yesterday to save the life of a 243-pound diver stricken with the "bends" when doing salvage work on the sunken British freighter, City of Salisbury.

The diver, Oliver Howard, recovered after four hours in a Harvard decompression chamber under the supervision of Dr. Drinker.

Howard collapsed after being brought to the surface near Graves Light, just outside Boston Harbor. He was taken ashore and a call was put through to Dr. Drinker. Howard's attack of the "bends" was so severe that the four-hour treatment was necessary. Two to two and one-half hours usually is sufficient.

MAN, UP FOR SENTENCING, IS QUERIED ON ANOTHER CASE
Seller of Fake Civil Service Courses Denies He Is Wanted in East.

Sentencing of John A. Rosenfeld, salesman for the defunct General Institute, Inc., which sold fake civil service training courses, was postponed today until Feb. 6, after Rosenfeld had denied to United States District Judge John Caskie Collet that he was under indictment on a State charge in New Jersey.

Rosenfeld, with 14 associates, pleaded no contest to charges of using the mails to defraud before Judge Collet last Monday. Informed that Rosenfeld obtained in the Federal probation office indicated he had been indicted in Atlantic City in 1935 on charges of conversion of jewelry valued at \$1650. Rosenfeld said he was not the man named in the New Jersey indictment.

In granting Rosenfeld's plea for further delay in sentencing so that his attorney might check the records, Judge Collet said, "If you have misstated the facts to me, it will be too bad." The Court stated that sentence of 18 months in a penitentiary had been considered.

\$56,677 SURPLUS REPORTED IN PROBATE COURT OPERATION
Judge Arnold Gets Additional Compensation of \$6297 As His Share of Earnings.

A surplus of \$56,677 in the operation of the Probate Court last year is shown in the annual report of Probate Judge Glendy B. Arnold, filed at the Circuit Clerk's office today. As provided by law, the surplus will be turned over to the Board of Education.

The report shows the court collected \$143,746 in fees and spent \$87,069 for salaries and expenses. Judge Arnold's salary was \$14,297, including the \$8000 fixed by law and \$6297 which is the proportion of the court's income to be paid to retain as additional compensation.

Of the court's income, \$39,356 was its 2% per cent commission on State inheritance taxes paid on estates administered by the court. The income of inheritance tax, \$25,000, is three-fourths of the total collected in the State for 1938, Chief Clerk Frank E. Morris said.

JURY ASSIGNMENT DIVISION
Judge Williams Named to Take Late Judge Ryan's Place.

Circuit Judge Charles B. Williams was named today by his colleagues of the Circuit Court, meeting in general terms, to preside in the Jury Assignment Division of the court until July 1. He had been temporarily in charge of the division since the death of Judge O'Neill Ryan Jan. 7.

The Judges confirmed Circuit Clerk H. Sam Priest's reappointment of his 59 deputies. Priest, who began his second term Jan. 3, told reporters the 26 other employees on his staff also had been reappointed.

GRAVES BLOCKS JUDGE SOUTHERN BY SUIT FOR WRIT
Continued From Page One.

that no general lawlessness existed in Kansas City.

Graves, until his action today, had remained in the background. He called himself "just an interested bystander." He said Judge Southern's prosecutor-less grand jury was without legal right to sign indictments and that he would place his criminal cases before local justices of the peace.

ST. LOUIS U. PUTS FATHER FORREY ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE

English Professor and Moderator of Student Publications Said to Have Left Due to Health.

The Rev. Louis W. Forrey, S. J., assistant professor of English at St. Louis University and moderator of student publications there, who has left the university on leave of absence, "because of his health," as announced by school authorities, sought recently to make a religious connection with the Archdiocese of St. Paul, Minnesota, and was refused such a connection, the Post-Dispatch learned today.

The chancellor of the Archdiocese of St. Paul said by telephone today that Father Forrey had made application for a connection there and was told that his papers with the Jesuit order in St. Louis would have to be "in order" before his application could be considered.

The nature of the correspondence between Father Forrey and the St. Paul archdiocese would indicate that he had left the Jesuit order. Father Forrey could not be reached today. At the university it was said he had simply requested a short leave of absence because of his health.

No Place for Him. The priest was told by archdiocesan authorities at St. Paul that there was "no place for him" there at this time.

It had been reported that he planned to go to the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, as an educational director of the Newman Club, Catholic organization, but the refusal of archdiocesan authorities to accept him would preclude such a connection.

The Rev. Harry B. Crimmins, S. J., president of the university, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that Father Forrey's handling of student publications had had nothing to do with his departure.

Asked if there had been criticism of the publications from any source, Father Crimmins replied: "There is always criticism of some kind over publications in all universities."

The University News, student newspaper, did not go to press last week, but Father Crimmins said the paper is not ordinarily published that week, because the first three days are set aside as the annual students' retreat, and Friday and Saturday for registration for the second semester.

The university head asserted there had been no recent order to Father Forrey to pay particular attention to material prepared for the newspaper, adding that Father Forrey was always expected to read the matter carefully.

Father Crimmins added, however, that Father Forrey's title—moderator—implied that a certain amount of "toning down" of students' writing for publications was often necessary.

Popular With Students. Father Forrey, who was in charge also of the school yearbook, The Archive, and literary magazine, Fleur de Lis, has been popular among the student body and students considered him a champion of their rights.

He left last week, with the close of the first semester, and associates at the university did not know his whereabouts. The Rev. Peter A. Brooks, provincial of the Missouri Province of the Society of Jesus, and Father Forrey's immediate religious superior, said he had granted Father Forrey a leave of absence on ground of health and that he knew of no other reason for his leaving.

The Rev. William H. McCabe, head of the department of English, has succeeded Father Forrey as moderator of publications, it was announced.

William K. Knoedelseder, junior in the College of Arts and Sciences, whose term as editor of the News

Has Left University



THE REV. LOUIS W. FORREY.

ended last week, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter he knew of no criticism of Father Forrey's handling of publications which might have led to his departure.

The priest had not taken an active part in control of censorship of publications and ordinarily did not even read news articles, Knoedelseder said.

Expected Issue Last Week. With reference to failure of the News to publish last week, Knoedelseder said the paper had been issued in retreat week both last year and the year before and that he had expected it would be issued last week until Wednesday, when the Rev. Wilfred M. Mallon, dean of the college, informed him the paper was not to be printed.

Prior to Wednesday, the student said, Father Mallon had told him to submit galley proofs for that week's issue to him, because of Father Forrey's absence.

Father Forrey has been at the university as assistant professor since 1930. He taught English there from 1922-24 and remained as a theological student until 1928. The following year he taught at Marquette University and engaged in research the year after at St. Stanislaus School, Cleveland. He is about 43 years old.

Offer to Dr. Fleisher. Dr. Moyer S. Fleisher, discharged from the St. Louis University School of Medicine faculty because of his association with the sponsors of the Michael Q'Flanagan lecture here in May, 1937, has received an offer of the use of laboratory facilities at the Washington University School of Medicine and will continue his research work there after leaving St. Louis University Wednesday.

Members of the Washington University faculty said the offer of laboratory facilities was made by Dr. J. J. Bronfenbrenner, professor of bacteriology at the medical school, as a "private matter of friendship." Dr. Fleisher will have no official connection with the university, it was explained, and will receive no pay.

Dr. Fleisher, who has taught at St. Louis University since 1915 and has headed the department of bacteriology there since it was formed in 1924, will continue work on research problems on which he already has begun study.

Defects at Boonville School. The association report on the Boonville institution declared there was no program of staff training, that few of the officers recognized the possibility of rehabilitation of inmates through treatment and training, and that the institution was under partisan control. The report charged the institution had had housing conditions, negative discipline, treatment of inmates, an ineffectual program and poor parole work.

Discouraging conditions at the Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe, the association declared the institution had an ill-defined administrative policy, shameful overcrowding, dissension among staff members, and "precarious disciplinary control." Reference was made to girls being housed in "dilapidated fire-traps." These conditions, and a "morally unhealthy condition," gave the home a "low ranking" among the training schools investigated in the West North-Central states in September, 1937, it was said.

TWO STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS CRITICISED

Osborne Association Report Assails Institutions at Boonville and Chillicothe.

By the Jefferson City Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 30.—The administration, physical equipment, supervision of inmates and general conditions at the Missouri Training School for Boys at Boonville and the Missouri Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe, as they existed in August and September, 1937, were severely criticised in a report prepared by the Osborne Association, Inc., of New York, a copy of which was received by the State Penal Board today.

The association's inspectors centered their criticism on the Training School for Boys at Boonville, declaring it ranked among the worst found among the juvenile institutions investigated by the organization in the west north-central states.

A suggestion was made that Gov. Stark appoint a non-partisan committee of legislators, civic leaders and others to review the association's reports, make a first-hand survey of the situation, and seek the legislative and administrative action necessary "to lift this institution out of the category of a public disgrace."

Chillicothe Home Ranked Low. The Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe, maintained for delinquent white girls, was not so sharply criticised, but was given a "low ranking" status among institutions visited, and was said to be in need "of a more enlightened and expert central control and supervision than the Department of Penal Institutions has given" to the State's training schools.

The administration of the Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls at Tippecanoe, was commended for intelligent efforts to formulate a sound program for promotion of the successful adjustment of the girls in society. Recommendations were made.

Recommendations were made by the association that the administration of the various training schools should be taken from under the State Department of Penal Institutions and "integrated with public welfare activities" of the State, under a non-political state department.

The association report on the Boonville institution declared there was no program of staff training, that few of the officers recognized the possibility of rehabilitation of inmates through treatment and training, and that the institution was under partisan control. The report charged the institution had had housing conditions, negative discipline, treatment of inmates, an ineffectual program and poor parole work.

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-CLEARANCE!
SHORT LINES OF \$6.50 and \$8.50
Queen Quality FALL SHOES FINAL DAY
65 Pair Blue
110 Pair Black
200 Pair Brown
40 Pair Grey
45 Pair Green
\$3.95 All Sales Final
WE ADVISE AN EARLY SELECTION
Queen Quality Boot Shop
821 LOCUST

SALE
FLORSHEIM SHOES
Even Florsheim Shoes with Feature Arch included . . . as well as Flarewedge, Ped Flex, and Ped Pili Come in today!
Every Famous Florsheim Feature!
WOLFF'S
SEVENTH — AT — OLIVE

RIVAL LEADERS OF AUTO WORKERS UNION DEBATE

Homer Martin Declares His Efforts to End Racketeering Aroused Enmity Toward Himself.

By the Associated Press.

DETROIT, Jan. 30. — Two rival presidents of the United Automobile Workers' Union appeared on the same speaking platform yesterday and matched accusations in an effort to win rank and file support for their respective factions.

Homer Martin, who as president of the union was impeached by an executive board that he had suspended, repeated charges of "irresponsibility" and "racketeering."

R. J. Thomas, named by the executive board as acting president, reiterated the board's allegations of "union wrecking" and "company unionism" against Martin.

The two spoke before Chrysler Local No. 7, a unit which has adopted a "middle-of-the-road" policy in the union's internal strife. Thomas is a former president of the Chrysler local. No vote was taken.

Clothing Union Leader Talks. In addition to Martin and Thomas, the group heard Leo Krzycki, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) in a plea for support of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and "a united labor movement" despite factional differences within the union. The CIO has supported the anti-Martin forces.

Martin said that he had been fighting for "strict observance of union contracts" and added that UAW members had engaged in "more than a thousand unauthorized strikes since the settlement with General Motors" in the spring of 1937.

"Some of the suspended officers have ordered men to close plants in violation of contracts with the statement that 'we've got them on the run,'" Martin said, and emphasized that his fight with other officers and board members "is not a matter of personalities" but a recognition that "no union that is not responsible has survived."

Martin Charges Racketeering. Martin charged that there had been "racketeering" in manipulation of various local union funds, and that his efforts to straighten out these affairs aroused enmity for him.

Thomas said the issue is "CIO against company unionism." He said that he believed in responsibility regarding union contracts, and cited one instance in which he had advised a representative of Chrysler locals in New Castle and Evansville, Ind., against an unauthorized strike because "public opinion would be against it."

Charge Against Martin. Thomas also charged that Martin was an intimate of Jay Lovestone, "the head of the C. P. O. (Communist Party Opposition), who left the regular Communist party because he was too radical," and stated that he had attended one meeting between Martin and Lovestone in a Washington hotel.

Krzycki told the group that "the time is not far off when labor will have to set aside these questions over which we quarrel. We'll have to take a stand and fight together for those things for which we have paid so dearly." He denied that the CIO had "imposed" on UAW.

A meeting of the large Dodge local, expected to produce factional violence, passed off quietly except for a false fire alarm that was turned in for the meeting hall.

Rally of Martin Men. Martin forces, meanwhile, held a rally of various local officials. Martin supporters said that all the locals in the country had been invited to send delegates to the meeting, but the attendance figure was not immediately available. Resolutions supporting Martin were introduced. Those attending the meeting wore buttons bearing Martin's picture. Martin addressed the group.

Martin's attorneys continued to prepare an answer to an injunction suit seeking to bar the Martin forces from control of the union's property and funds.

The meeting of pro-Martin local officer laid the groundwork for the convention he has called for Detroit March 4. Martin said that 215 locals with 232,000 members—more than half of the UAW's alleged membership—were represented by delegates or proxies.

The assembly voted support for suspension by Martin of the 15 board members who subsequently impeached him, but defeated a proposal to sever connections with the CIO for its support of the anti-Martin faction.

It was decided that locals with per capita dues paid up to Feb. 4 would be eligible to send delegates to the Martin convention. The meeting demanded that the election of officers at the Thomas convention in Cleveland, March 27, be submitted to a referendum.

Ford Negotiations Approved. Another resolution adopted upheld Martin's negotiations with the Ford Motor Co., which are under opposition fire.

The Cleveland White Truck local was the only one, Martin adherents said, which sent notice it would not participate in the session. Wyndham Mortimer, a vice-president suspended by Martin, belongs to that local.

The following committee was

\$37,500,000 in Suits Filed Over Patent on Gasifier

Clayton Firm Charges Infringement of Its Rights—Has Actions for \$15,000,000 Yet to Be Prepared.

With \$15,000,000 in damage suits yet to file, the Gasifier Manufacturing Co. of Clayton now has \$37,500,000 in suits pending against major automobile and harvester companies in its effort to recover for alleged patent infringement on a device to reduce fuel consumption of gasoline engines.

"We intend to get around to the airplane and motorboat companies right away," Orla M. Hill, attorney for the "gasifier" company, said today. "We've pretty well covered the automobile companies." He added that he was satisfied with the progress of the suits, although none of them has been docketed for trial.

Firm's Early Problems. The company has had its ups and downs since the day 13 years ago when a group of St. Louis men backed a mechanic, Maurice O. Smith of Dallas, Tex., in producing and selling the device.

Fred W. Eckstein, now president, Smith and a few of the other founders of the company discussed their early problems with a Post-Dispatch reporter at the Federal Building, where they had gathered to attend a conference with their attorney.

"Things were going along swimmingly with us," Eckstein said, "until 1925. We had been retailing the gasifier at a price of \$25 each, but in that year we decided to try to interest the automobile companies themselves. It was a mistake. We sent out a few and stood by for results. They weren't long in coming. The gasifiers, in camouflaged form, began to appear on all types of machines. We served

chosen to plan the Martin convention: Joe Green, Detroit, chairman; Jack Hoven, Toledo; Benjamin Coster, Wisconsin; Leo Kiptzman, Wisconsin; William Neal, New Haven, Mich.; Raymond Martin, Toledo, and Gilbert Jewell, Kansas City.

Executive Board at Milwaukee. Supporters Thomas Meeting. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—The executive board of the United Automobile Workers' Union District Council announced last night it had voted to recommend that its affiliated unions participate in the international convention called March 20 at Cleveland by R. J. Thomas.

Spokesmen attending the two-day meeting here said the council represents about 40,000 members in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Illinois.

The council adopted a resolution

memorializing Homer Martin for his stand against "Nazism, Communism and all other foreignisms that have no part in the labor movement."

Four Tavern Keepers Cited. Four tavern proprietors were cited today by Excise Commissioner Lawrence McDaniel to show cause Feb. 9 why their licenses should not be revoked or suspended for alleged violations of the liquor laws.

Those cited, and the offenses charged, were Harry Meyers, 2431 North Spring avenue, Sunday sale; William Rothaus, 1211 South Broadway, Sunday sale; Adolph H. Huencke, 3701 North Ninth street, Sunday sale, and William Felchert, 1106 South Fourth street, Sunday sale and sale of intoxicants under a 32 beer license.

DOG SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS. ST. LOUIS SEED CO. 411 N. BROADWAY Near Leasli Central 4100

PARD DOG FEED \$1.00 (Swift & Co.)—14 Cans—**Purina Dog Chow 39c** 6 Lbs.—

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3 ELEVATED CRASHES IN CHICAGO; 50 INJURED

Blinding Snow Causes Rear-End Collisions in Different Parts of City.

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Jan. 30. — Blinding snow caused three rear-end collisions on the elevated lines today, injuring at least 50 passengers and shaking up many others in the crowded coaches.

The trains were moving slowly, however, because of the poor visibility through heavily swirling snow.

Two trains on the Ravenswood branch collided near Damen and Wilson avenues, and police and other equipment were dispatched.

Earlier, at the California avenue station on the Douglas Park branch, the crash of two Loop-bound trains injured an estimated 20 passengers.

Firemen were summoned to help handle the wreckage; flying glass cut several passengers and the most seriously injured were taken to hospitals by motorists, who were forced to drive through foot of snow.

On the Garfield Park division, also a West Side branch of the Rapid Transit Lines, a slowly moving Loop-bound train struck the rear of an Aurora & Elgin suburban train. The rear car was derailed and one man was slightly hurt.

I. C. FREIGHT TRAIN JUMPS TRACK; THREE MEN KILLED. Crew Members Lose Lives in Wreck Near Robbs, Ill.; One Injured.

By the Associated Press. CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 30. — Three members of an Illinois Central train crew were killed and a fourth was injured when an engine and 29 freight cars were derailed

near Robbs, in Pope County, last night.

Max Foley, Illinois Central chief clerk, said the dead were Engineer Adolphus J. West of Mounds, Fireman M. C. Waterbury of Centralia, and brakeman Walter Choate of Paducah, Ky. The bodies were taken to a Vienna undertaking establishment.

Paul Weidman, a brakeman, who suffered a broken collar bone, was taken to a Paducah Hospital. Foley said heavy week-end rain-fall, which amounted to 2.71 inches at Carbondale, was thought to have caused a slide of debris onto the track, resulting in the derailment.

The three bodies were in the cab of the engine and rescue crews worked in a steady rain several hours to extricate them. The last body was removed this morning. The injured brakeman was riding in the cab.

Woman, 77, Killed by Truck. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 30. — Miss Mary Rook, 77 years old, was killed yesterday when she was struck near her home south of here by a truck driven by Willard Goodrich, 20. A heavy fog obstructed his view, Goodrich told police.

for Clearer HEADS

WHY let all your activities today be ruined by a feeling of congestion in your head due to a cold? You can relieve this discomfort by inserting a little Mentholum in your nostrils. It will soon break up the congestion of mucus there. Mentholum will also send soothing medicinal vapors up through the breathing passages. Then your head will feel clearer, your breathing easier. Using Mentholum as needed, you'll be able to carry on through the rest of the day in comfort.

MENTHOLATUM Gives COMFORT Daily

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See Our Other Announcement on the Opposite Page

TUESDAY! LAST DAY ANNUAL JANUARY

WHITE SALES

61x99-INCH 3-YEAR QUALITY

FORT MILL SHEETS

Regularly \$1.09. Pure finish, heavy weight, full bleached—very durable and serviceable. Stock up.

61x90 Fort Mill Sheets; reg. 90c, sale priced 74c

61x108-in. Fort Mill Sheets; reg. \$1.19; sale priced 89c

42x36-in. Fort Mill Cases; reg. 25c — 4 for 79c

Mail and Phone Orders Filled Just Call—Central 9449

72x98 SWISS EMBROIDERED NET BEDSPREADS

Imported, fine quality Swiss net with elaborately embroidered medallion center and bolster pattern with deep flounce. Embroidered finished edge. 90x108 inches—for full-size beds.

GENUINE TRUTH SHEETS

61x99 Reg. 88c 61x108 Reg. 93c

Guaranteed to Give Two Years Satisfactory Wear.

25c Extra Fine "Gold Seal" Pillowcases; standard size — 19c

\$1.29 "Leader" Mattress Covers; Box Spring or "Beauty Rest" for full size bed — 88c

\$2.49 IMPORTED LINEN CLOTHS

57x77 Inches — \$1.68

Imported, all-linen Dinner Cloths—oyster color, woven in Peasant art file pattern; hemmed, ready for use.

\$1.89 Peasant Art Linen Cloths; 51x67 inches, \$1.28

25c All-Linen Crash Toweling

Limit 10 Yds. 14c

Imported, all-linen crash Toweling with yellow border; very absorbent quality; grand for making roller or tea towels.

SOLID COLOR BATH TOWELS

Limit of 10 — 10c

Slight irregulars, but exceptional values at this price. Handy, 17x33-inch size in the desired solid colors.

NEW GRACEMORE DRESSES OF FINE 80-SQ. PRINTS

Hollywood Styles Inspired by Filmland

Hollywood Prints In California Patterns

Guaranteed Colorfast Sizes 14 to 32

Women who choose their home frocks with as much care as their frocks for dress wear, will adore these clever Gracemore Dresses. They're so new—so different—so amazingly low priced—you'll certainly choose more than one. See all the (6) styles!

Developed in new striped floral pattern—styled with flattering "V" neckline—short puffed sleeves. Navy, black or wine. Sizes 16 to 44. There are five other clever styles on sale now!

Fabrics Printed 'Lamo' CREPE

Crown Tested Washable 39-Inch 69c YD.

The soft smooth texture—the attractive patterns (exclusive here) will win you instantly. Printed on colorful backgrounds. Grand for fashioning smart Spring frocks.

25c PRINTED PERCALES

80 Square Colorfast 15c YD.

New florals, monotonies, stripes, etc., on colorful backgrounds. Grand for making home frocks, smocks, housecoats and children's dresses.

SALE! FAMED MAKERS' Irregs. \$1.39 to \$1.95

SHIRTS

Plenty of the popular lustrous plain whites as well as scores of fancy patterns and colorings. Finely tailored of better quality fabrics. Their slight imperfections will not mar the looks or impair the wear. Men, and women, who shop for men—stock up on these values!

Sizes 14 to 17 in the Lot

STIX, BAER & FULLER DOWNSTAIRS STORE

Supreme Court

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Continued From Page 3

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Origin of the Case.

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and alkalize with Alka-Seltz

Alka-Seltzer provides the m

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Its analgesic content quickly reliev

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Take common sense precaution

pleasant way to relieve the

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Get a 30c or 60c package o

Seltzer tablets at any drug

Try 14¢ of Alka-Seltzer

Just write Miles Laboratories, I

Dept. 1615, Elkhart, Ind.

TRY IT, too, for Headaches,

Upset Stomach.

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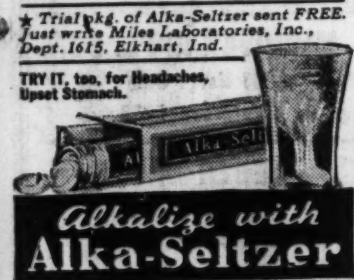
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
**Supreme Court Rejects
Attack on TVA Program**

Continued From Page One.
and special injury of great consequence."
Origin of the Case.
The fourteen companies had challenged the TVA program, designed to furnish a "yardstick" for measuring the proper cost of electricity. They sought an injunction to restrain the TVA from constructing dams in the Tennessee River and its tributaries, from generating electric energy at the dams, and from marketing the energy in territory claimed by the power companies. They contended they were threatened with imminent destruction or serious injury by competition from TVA-produced power.
The TVA argued that the prime purposes of the enterprise was to create and maintain a nine-foot navigable waterway throughout the 650-mile length of the Tennessee River, to promote navigation on the Tennessee River and its tributaries, to control destructive floodwaters in both the Tennessee and the Mississippi River basins, and to improve Wilson Dam properties at Muscle Shoals in the interest of national defense.
Construction of a series of seven high dams on the main stream of the Tennessee and two reservoir dams on two of the principal tributaries, the Clinch and Hiwassee rivers, is included in the plan.
Second Decision for TVA.
This was the second time the Supreme Court had acted on TVA litigation.
In 1936 it held the Government could dispose of electricity produced in connection with the exercise of a Federal power, such as improvement of navigation, flood control or the national defense. However, it specifically limited its eight-to-one decision to holding that the TVA was within its rights in purchasing transmission lines from the Alabama Power Co. Justice McReynolds dissented.
In the present case, the power companies asserted that the TVA "promulgated and prescribed electric rates which are non-compensatory, confiscatory and discriminatory" in order to gain control of the power business in its territory. They added that the TVA acted with the Public Works Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration "in inciting municipalities . . . through loans and gifts of Federal funds, and by a campaign of propaganda against privately-owned utilities, to acquire local distribution systems to distribute TVA power."
Other Actions by Court.
Among other actions, the court: Held constitutional the 1935 California use-tax law as applied to articles purchased outside the state and brought into California by a corporation doing an interstate business. Ruled that the National Bituminous Coal Commission may disclose cost data submitted by 19 coal companies. Agreed to review a decision upholding validity of a 1937 North Dakota law prohibiting the operation of motion picture theaters owned by distributors of films. The statute has been assailed by Paramount Pictures, Inc., of New York and subsidiaries.
Held constitutional the 1935 Federal Tobacco Inspection Act. It provides for Federal inspection of tobacco sold at designated markets provided this is approved by two-thirds of those voting in a referendum of growers selling on the market.
Refused to pass on a California court's decision that activities of a San Francisco group health organization violated the State Medical Practices Act. The California Supreme Court held that the Pacific Health Corporation, in selecting and paying licensed physicians to care for members, was itself practicing medicine in violation of the state law.
Ordered reargument Feb. 27 on two cases from Kentucky and Kansas involving the right of a state to ratify, after once rejecting, the pending constitutional amendment to abolish child labor.
Ordered reargument on the same date on litigation involving a Government request for delay in distribution of \$586,000 to commission men at the Kansas City stockyards until Secretary of Agriculture Wallace could pass anew on the reasonableness of charges made from 1933 to 1937.
Eva Tanguay Ill Again.
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30.—Eva Tanguay, 40 years old, former "I don't care" girl of vaudeville and musical comedy, was reported in a serious condition yesterday with arthritis and anemia. Her physician said she had a chance to recover. She made a surprising recovery last December when she was reported near death.



**So-You're
Catching
COLD**

First a sniffle and sneeze—then a dull aching head—a scratchy or sore throat—chills—fever. Look out! You're catching cold and if you're wise you'll do something about it immediately. Very few colds would develop into serious illness, if when we catch cold, we were wise enough to take proper care of ourselves the first day or two.
At the first sign of a cold, take every precaution to prevent cold getting deep seated. Get plenty of rest—watch your diet—avoid drafts and alkalize with Alka-Seltzer.
Alka-Seltzer provides the modern, medicinal treatment most needed for relieving the discomforts of a cold. Its analgesic content quickly relieves that feverish, grippy feeling and at the same time its alkalinizing agents help correct the excess acid condition which usually accompanies a cold. Take common sense precautions—and take Alka-Seltzer. It's the modern, pleasant way to relieve the discomfort of colds.
Get a 30c or 60c package of Alka-Seltzer tablets at any drug store.
* Trial pkg. of Alka-Seltzer sent FREE. Send with Miles Laboratories, Inc., Dept. 1615, Elkhart, Ind.
TRY IT, too, for Headaches, Upset Stomach.
Alkalize with Alka-Seltzer



**Thomas brought me
new hair
beauty**

says
**Soma
Byington**

Noted Director of
American Institute
of Human Relations



ONLY a healthy scalp can produce beautiful, thick, lustrous hair. Excessive oiliness or dryness, scalp itch, dandruff, and abnormal hair-fall are danger signals pointing to local scalp disorders which need correction. Don't let these vicious scalp ills rob you of your natural hair beauty.
Do as Soma Byington—and a quarter-million other persons have done—consult a Thomas expert. He'll show you how Thomas treatment effectively helps overcome dandruff, normalizes the functioning of the scalp's oil glands, stops abnormal hair-fall, and helps promote normal hair growth. No charge is made for a complete scalp examination—come in today! Men and women are treated in separate departments.

THE THOMAS
411 North Seventh St., 801-802 Ambassador Bldg.
Separate Departments for Men and Women—Phone CENTRAL 5643
HOURS—10 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. SATURDAY to 7 P. M.
Write for Free Booklet, "How to Retain Your Hair"

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1939
**NEW EARTHQUAKE
HITS DEVASTATED
REGION IN CHILE**

**Panic Spread Among Home-
less Survivors of Shocks
That Killed Between 25-
000 and 30,000.**

By the Associated Press.
SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 30.—New panic was reported today among survivors of Chile's disastrous earthquake after more shocks, described as "very strong," rocked the region where between 25,000 and 30,000 already had died.
The new shocks, lasting more than two minutes, shook Chillan and Concepcion shortly before last midnight, injuring 20 persons at Concepcion and spreading terror among refugees sleeping in the public plaza at Chillan.
Some reports said the new shocks were almost as strong as those last Tuesday which destroyed Chillan and left an estimated 15,000 dead among the city's 40,000 population. There was little property left to be damaged, however. At Concepcion, several more walls caved in.
When the ground again trembled violently, reports said, women and children in Chillan screamed and men fought to reach open spaces safe from falling trees and crumbling walls.
There were repeated, but less severe shocks yesterday in the quake area 250 miles south of here.
Special Congress Session.
The Government called Congress into extraordinary session today to consider relief measures. Informed sources expected the Legislature to seek an emergency foreign loan of about 1,200,000,000 pesos (about \$25,400,000).
The work of an army of carpenters building wooden barracks to house and homeless continued.
The carpenters in Chillan, as in other towns, were joined by troops and volunteer workmen at the task of removing the debris. Bodies still were pinned underneath and there remained the constant danger of epidemics.
Medical supplies, food and clothing are being distributed as fast as they can be obtained from Santiago and cities of the North, which were not damaged.
The army was in charge of the rehabilitation. Eight persons were reported to have been executed for looting and profiteering in Chillan.
10-Year-Old Boy Rescued.
One amazing rescue was reported. Chillan workmen said they found alive a 10-year-old boy, caught beneath the ruins of the Municipal Theater in which 400 persons were killed.
A tabulation of the latest conservative estimates of deaths by localities follows:
Chillan, 15,000; Nuble Province and Concepcion, 2500; Bulnes, 2500; Cauquenes, 2000; Parral, San Carlos and Linares, about 2000; scattered farming areas, 2000.
Cauquenes, one of the latest of the towns to report on the disaster, had a population of 5000. Its authorities reported that every house in the community was destroyed and that severe shocks were felt for two days after the violent earthquake of Tuesday night. They reported a serious shortage of food, water and medicine.
Up to Saturday night, 1040 bodies had been buried at Concepcion. The town of Bulnes, whose population was 5000, had buried 2004.
Work or Leave, at Chillan.
Chillan authorities gave able-bodied men the choice of working or leaving the area and they urged the rest of the populace to leave voluntarily. Five hundred trucks with food and medical supplies arrived there yesterday from Santiago.
In some sections of the city, officials were attempting to determine the number of dead by counting the survivors.
Concepcion had sufficient medical supplies but lacked food. Visitors were told to leave or pay a daily fine of 500 to 1000 pesos (\$25-\$50).
In Santiago, the commander of the garrison called up reservists of 1916, 1917 and 1918 who will be sent into the destroyed towns and cities.

**FRANCO'S BUENOS AIRES AGENT
FINDS SOUTH AMERICA HOSTILE**
Tells Italian, German and Japanese Representatives "Liberalism Still Dominates There."
By the Associated Press.
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30.—The Spanish insurgents' representative, Juan Pablo de Lojendio, declared yesterday that Gen. Franco faced a difficult task in his "expansion" of influence among Spanish nationals in America.
Addressing a meeting attended by Italian, German and Japanese representatives in celebration of the fall of Barcelona, Pablo de Lojendio attacked liberalism as the "vehicle of Communist propaganda," but said the "prestige of liberalism still dominates" South America.
WOMAN'S 'SKELETON' IN MINE
Arkansas Official Thinks She Was Murdered; Missing Since 1933.
PORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 30.—Prosecuting Attorney Paul Wolfe said today he believed a woman whose skeleton was found in an abandoned coal mine near Hartford yesterday had been murdered.
Evidence indicated the body was that of Helen Holmes, 23 years old, of Hartford, missing since 1933. A Hartford man found the skeleton 300 feet below the surface when searching for playing children.

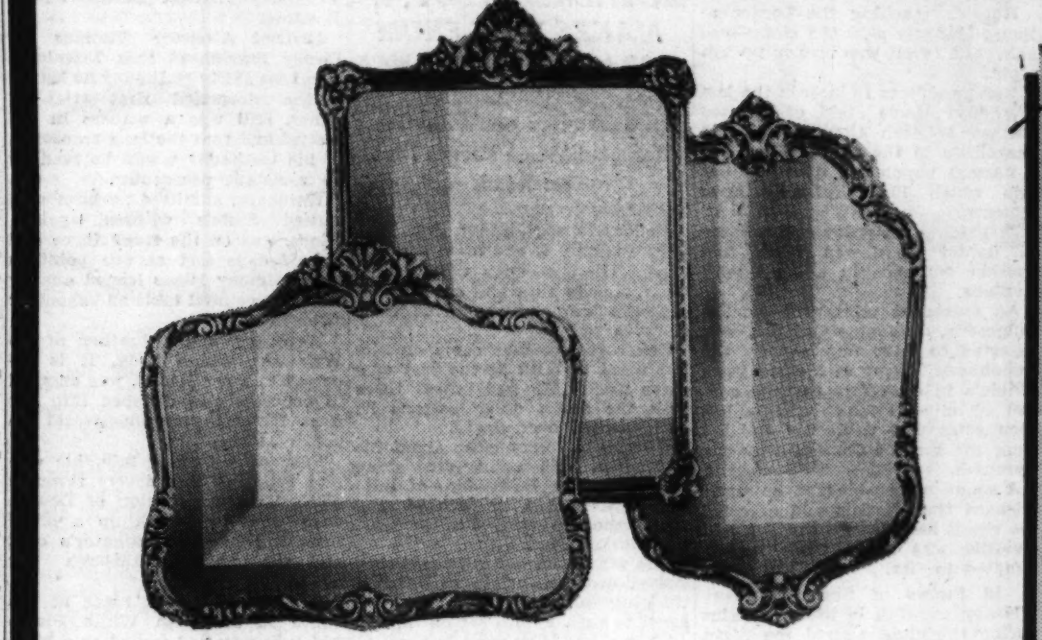
**PROFESSOR GIVES
FIRE PLUG AND MAIL
BOX A FACE LIFT**

Industrial Designer Also Submits Traffic Signal to Help Color Blind.
By the Associated Press.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 30.—A professor offered today a fireplug beautiful, a simplified mail box and a traffic signal that could be read even by the color blind.
Peter Mullermunk, young instructor of industrial design at Carnegie Technical Institute designed a fireplug designed to please the eye as well as the fireman. The dome is designed on the bottom instead of top. The on-and-off valve is set in the base. The common hydrant has the valve at the top and a gusher results every time a motorist mows one down.
The professor's mail box has clean, simple lines and a predominantly blue front. The lift slot into which letter are dropped is operated with one hand. The mail box with the new box hangs the bag on two little hooks and the letters pour out automatically when he unlocks the bottom.
The improved traffic signal to aid the color-blind driver has the red light in a round frame, and the green in a square one.
REWEAVE
TEARS • MOTH HOLES • BURNS
IN CLOTHES and fine Table Linens.
SMALL COST—Fine Craftsmanship.
H. M. WEISERT • 613 Locust

man with the new box hangs the bag on two little hooks and the letters pour out automatically when he unlocks the bottom.
The improved traffic signal to aid the color-blind driver has the red light in a round frame, and the green in a square one.
**WASHER PARTS
WRINGER ROLLS
SERVICE**
ALL MAKES
WASH MACHINE Parts CO.
4119 GRAVOIS—L.A. 6365
5023 EASTON AVE.—Forest 9273
Open Tuesday and Friday 9:30 P. M.
Music teachers advertise in the Post-Dispatch want ad columns.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
BEHAVE!
Don't cough in public places. Carry with you Smith Brothers Cough Drops. They soothe and check irritation. (Black or Menthol, 5¢.)
Smith Bros. Cough Drops are the only drops containing VITAMINA
This is the vitamin that raises the resistance of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat to cold infections.
Before you start house hunting, consult the large lists of rental properties advertised in the Post-Dispatch want pages daily and Sunday.

CHARGE PURCHASES PAYABLE IN MARCH STIX, BAER & FULLER
the GRAND LEADER since 1892



the mirror miracle you've wished for!
**gold metal leaf
framed mirrors**
But it's just a limited number we were able to pick up from a fine maker! Shields, uprights, circles, and landscape ovals . . . period Mirrors that will impart new elegance to your entire room! No more at this low price when these are gone!
\$9.98
a group of 26-in. circles, gold metal leaf frames, \$8.98 (Fifth Floor.)



now! in rich colored cotton crash sun-fast, tub-fast and pre-shrunk!
**CUSTOM-MADE
slipcovers**
sofa and chair with 4 loose cushions. **\$29.98**
labor and materials included!
Our exclusive Chesham pattern! Large scroll design on background of green, red, rust, brown, blue, or rose! You can fairly see your living room perking up at the thought of these gay, crisp Slip Covers! Lasting good looks, too, because this sturdy cotton fabric will wear and wear and wear! . . . and be as cheerfully bright and as trimly snug on the last wearing as on the first! French seams and box-pleated valance.
matching draperies, cotton sateen lined, pair — **\$6.98**
50 inches wide by 2 3/4 yards long (Sixth Floor.)

last day!
of the once-a-year sale of
KUPPENHEIMER
\$45 AND \$50 SUITS
Tuesday's your last chance to save. Good selection remains—but hurry! Hurry!
Kuppenheimer SPRING TOPCOATS, \$35.75
Exclusively Here in St. Louis
10-PAY PLAN—Make Ten Weekly Payments. No Carrying Charge (Men's Store, Fourth Floor.)

last day!
**JANUARY
WHITE SALES**
Only 8 more short hours left, Tuesday, to get in on your share of these once-a-year bargains on luxurious fancy linens and staples! Act quickly! Tuesday is the last day! (Second Floor.)

**rugs penthouse styled
priced for "love-in-a-cottage?"
borderless
patterns**

that you saw last year in expensive by-the-yard broadloom now in modest budget reach!



\$47.50
9x12 SIZE
Borderless all-over patterns are definitely the new floorcovering fashion story! Tone-on-tone leaf, fern and scroll designs on backgrounds that are perfect blends for decorative schemes . . . blue, rust, burgundy, and the wood tones!
Illustrated is a new pattern just received! All-over fern motif with floral clusters to brighten up each corner . . . an idea borrowed from those clever Chinese! Definitely new interest for floors!
\$4.75 Down—\$5 Monthly Small Carrying Charge (Sixth Floor.)

ROOF REPAIRS
HILL-BEHAN
Specialists in flat and steep roof repairs. Expert application of side wall and roofing shingles. Union workmen employed to do the complete job.
Free Inspection and Estimate
APPLIED ROOFING DIVISION
6500 PAGE
Parkview 1000

Charge
Purchases
Payable
in
March

KLINE'S
606-608 WASHINGTON AVE.
Through to Sixth Street

ALL
SALES
FINAL!

WINTER REDUCTIONS!

69 Reg. \$16⁹⁵ to \$39⁹⁵
Gown Room Dresses

\$39.95 Dresses
\$29.95 Dresses
\$22.95 Dresses
\$16.95 Dresses

\$12

High quality street, afternoon and evening dresses in the late fashions. Street and afternoon dresses in rayon crepes and wools, in high shades, dark colors and black. Evening dresses in a host of styles and fabrics, in white and colors. Sizes 12 to 20.

KLINE'S—Fourth Floor

55 Regular \$14.95 to \$19.95
Street and Afternoon Dresses

High shade and black dresses in smart rayon crepes and wools, some striped rayon alpaca. Beautifully detailed fashions. Sizes 12 to 20.

KLINE'S—Fourth Floor

62 Regular \$39.95 to \$59.95
Fur-trimmed Winter Coats

Dress and sports coats, smartly trimmed with Sable dyed Fitch, Gray and Black Persian, Black Fox, Sheared Beaver, Skunk and Raccoon. Sizes 10 to 20, 38 to 44.

KLINE'S—Third Floor

47 Regular \$16.95 to \$22.95
Man-Tailored Suits

New Longer Jackets! Worsteds, heringbones, pin and chalk stripes, fine sports fabrics. Navy, gray, oxford, black. Sizes 10 to 18.

KLINE'S—Third Floor

98 Regular \$10.95 to \$16.95
Junior Dresses

Adorable rayon crepes, velveteens, rayon alpaca, wools, corduroys, in bright colors and black. Sizes 9 to 17.

KLINE'S—Second Floor

75 Regular
\$5.95 to \$15
HATS
\$3

Early spring and late winter fashions! Including French Room Hats! Straws, felts, ribbons, fabrics! All headpieces.

KLINE'S—Millinery, Mezzanine

58 Regular
\$2.75 to \$7.50
HATS
\$1

Early spring and late winter styles in felt, straw, ribbon, fabric. High shades and black. Headpieces 21 1/2 to 23.

KLINE'S—Millinery, Mezzanine

Accessories and Sports Wear—Street Floor
250 Reg. \$1.98 and \$2.98 Sweaters — 99c
9 Reg. \$2.98 Silk Sweaters — 25c
18 Pns. Reg. \$1.35 Socks — 39c
297 Pns. Reg. 79c Silk Hose, 59c Each or 63 Pns. Reg. 79c Knee-Length Silk Hose — 2 Pns. for \$1
88 Reg. 50c and \$1 Flowers — 10c
41 Pns. Reg. \$2.98 to \$5.98 Kid Gloves — \$1.99
75 Reg. \$2.98 Silk — \$1.88
51 Reg. \$7.98 Dresses — \$3.00
45 Reg. \$7.98 and \$8.98 Dresses — \$3.00
150 Reg. \$1.98 Gowns — 99c
75 Reg. \$1.98 Petticoats — 69c
60 Reg. \$1 Wool Vests — 29c
65 Reg. \$1 Bags — 25c
75 Reg. \$2.98 and \$3.98 Bags — \$1.00

Girls' Shop—Second Floor

37 Reg. \$3.98 to \$6.98 Dresses — \$1.99
35 Reg. \$1.98 Parka Hood and Glove Sets — 49c
12 Reg. \$13.98 Winter Coats, sizes 7 and 8 only — \$8

DOWNSTAIRS

135 Regular \$10.95 to \$19.95 WINTER COATS
Luxuriously fur-trimmed Dress and Sports Coats in High Shades Brown and Black! Smart untrimmed Dress and Sports Coats! Sizes 12 to 20.

\$5

48 Reg. \$16.95 to \$19.95 Fur-trimmed Spring Suits — \$8
18 Reg. \$1 Bags — 25c
33 Reg. \$2.49 House Coats in Rayon Satin, Rayon Taffeta and Rayon Suede Cloth — \$1
23 Reg. \$1.98 Plaid Skirts — 49c
118 Reg. \$1 to \$1.49 Sweaters and Blouses — 44c
92 Reg. \$1 Black, Brown and Navy Bags — 39c
480 Pns. Silk Hosiery, Irregulars of \$1 to \$1.29 — 50c
98 Reg. \$7.98 to \$12.95 Junior Dresses — \$2.98

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

I. C. C. TRUCK DRIVING RULING

Permits Men to Work 12-Hour Day During Bad Weather.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — The Interstate Commerce Commission amended its regulations today to permit a 12-hour day for truck drivers under adverse weather conditions.
The commission contended that it was safer to permit a man to drive in bad weather for 12 hours at a moderate rate of speed than 10 hours at a higher rate. The carriers, however, must file reports with the commission each time the 10-hour driving period is exceeded.

LOYALIST SPAIN NIPS REVOLT AT FRENCH BORDER

Government Breaks Up Anarchist Plot to Gain Control of Puigcerda, Refugee-Jammed Town.

By the Associated Press.
PERPIGNAN, France, Jan. 30. — The Spanish Government was reported today to have frustrated an anarchist plot to gain control of the refugee-jammed town, Puigcerda, just across the frontier from France.

Reports reaching the border at Bourg-Madame said the short-lived anarchist revolt was broken up last night.

Refugees from Puigcerda the last few days have told of isolated clashes between Communists and anarchists in the town, which has a normal population of 2500 but into which 15,000 refugees have crowded.

Dispatches yesterday said a Spanish border guard was killed and another wounded in a fight with civilians.

An extremist military leader at Puigcerda, a Major Quintilla, was reported to have imprisoned the Republican Mayor and other town officials in an effort to take control of an area which always has been somewhat politically isolated from the rest of Catalonia by the Pyrenees.

A squad of carabinieri, however, released the officials and arrested the revolt leaders. One report said Quintilla was killed when he attempted to flee.

16 Inches of Snow Falls.
Heavy snowfall in the mountains during the night slowed the flight of refugees toward the frontier. Sixteen inches had fallen by mid-morning and the roads in the Puigcerda region were impassable.

The only ones crossing the border in that region this morning were persons already waiting at the frontier.

The French Government decided to send two Cabinet members to the frontier to take control of the refugee situation. Minister of Public Health Marc Rucart and Minister of Interior Albert Sarraute were expected to arrive tomorrow.

Rucart was said to be particularly worried over the danger of an epidemic which might spread to French citizens in the border region. A few cases of typhoid already had been reported and isolated.

40,000 Cross Into France.
French authorities said 40,000 refugees had fled into France since Thursday. The French hope that all will return to their homes when the danger of further fighting is past, but in the meantime refugee camps are being established. Soup kitchens are serving food.

There is not a room to be found in hotels or private homes at Puigcerda and even French towns 50 miles north of here are filled. Twelve trains, each with 20 to 30 passenger cars jammed with refugees, left the border zone last night for refuge farther north.

At the border 7000 French troops and border guards gradually are restoring order. Authorities said the greatest trouble was to keep out able-bodied Spaniards of fighting age.

Yesterday's Refugee Movement.
Frontier roads both at Cerbere and Le Perthus were blocked on the Spanish side for miles early yesterday. They were clogged with many vehicles abandoned because the dense throngs could move faster afoot.

Tens of thousands of hungry refugees had spent a miserable night in cold, heavy rain without shelter. It was virtually impossible to get into Spain. Walter D. Thurston, United States Charge d'Affaires, was turned back at the border when he tried to get to Figueras to confer with Spanish Government officials there.

The only way he could pass the frontier bottleneck was to elbow his way through a six-mile-long crowd of people moving the other way.

Later Spanish carabinieri at their side of Le Perthus accomplished the task of clearing one road lane for the movement of foodstuffs into Spain. They ditched thousands of abandoned automobiles and wagons which blocked the road for eight miles.

By nightfall scores of trucks rolled into Spain. Some belonged to relief organizations, others to the Government army which got them for its battered, disorganized forces.

Most of the refugees were pouring by thousands through control points at Cerbere, Le Perthus and Bourg-Madame. Thousands of others were struggling over high, snowy trails in the Pyrenees Mountains. At Prats de Mollo, where there are no roads, 6000 crossed Saturday, 4000 by noon yesterday and probably 8000 more still were on their way.

Frozen to Death.
French officials said they had found the bodies of several refugees who had frozen to death along old smugglers' trails that wind over the treacherous mountain sides. Days of hunger and trudging through snow had made them easy prey for the bitter cold.

Refugees reported insurgent planes machine-gunned one main road leading to the border. They said many women and children were killed.

Unconfirmed reports on the border said panic in Government Spain's shrinking area of Catalonia was spreading to Government officials. Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo was said to have

Witness Who Shot Self



GEORGE WEINBERG

MOTHERLESS BOY, 4, MAKES WAY FROM SPAIN INTO FRANCE

Pepito Trudges on With Other Refugees When Parent Dies on Road.

By the Associated Press.
PERPIGNAN, France, Jan. 30. — Pepito is only 4, and he is only one among the thousands who crossed mountains in rain and snow to escape the Spanish war, but he has a story to tell.

The correspondent came on him last night at dusk at the foot of a giant peak. He had halted there with the seven other persons he accompanied from Spain.

He was not very clear about his last name. His mother died along the road from Barcelona of hunger, of weariness, or perhaps of a wound she had received in the head.

Pepito kept on. The women he was with said they looked around and there he was trudging along. When they sat down to rest, Pepito sat down, too. They asked if he were lost.

No, he was not lost. He was just going to France, he said. So they brought him along.

Last night he did not know what he was going to do or where he was going.

He was just Pepito, he was only 4, and he had a soldier's hat that was too big and a watch that wouldn't run.

commanded Government troops to guard the frontier to prevent public officials from trying to flee into France.

10,000 Soldiers Cross Border.
Officials estimated 10,000 of the refugees who had reached France were soldiers from the Spanish Government army. A few hundred were sent back into Spain, but they recrossed the border through the mountains. About 1000 militiamen surrendered their arms in mountain passes near Prats de Mollo but refused flatly to return to Spain.

French military planes roared over border zones spotting groups of Spanish soldiers among the refugees. They radioed their information to Senegalese troops and mobile guards patrolling the French side who rounded up the Spaniards, disarmed them and ordered them to return to Spain.

Outnumbering their guards ten to one, the Spanish soldiers merely hiked down to railroad stations and clambered aboard trains moving refugees into the French interior.

Man Wins 50 Cents and Falls Dead.
UNION CITY, N. J., Jan. 30. — Carl Tarkilinson played a bagatelle machine, won 50 cents last night in the restaurant in which he was a porter, and then fell dead of heart disease.

GANG WITNESS AGAINST HINES KILLS HIMSELF

George Weinberg Ends Life in Hideaway Provided by Dewey but Testimony Is Still Available.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 30. — George Weinberg, ailing and fearful former gangster, killed himself yesterday, but his testimony will be heard in the policy racket trial of Tammany District Leader James J. Hines.

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey announced that Weinberg, on whose shifty testimony he leaned in the miscarried first trial of Hines, still was a witness in the second and that the long transcript of his testimony would be read by an assistant prosecutor.

Weinberg, admitted perjurer who turned State's witness against Hines, was on the stand three and a half days and at one point in his testimony Hines leaped angrily from the counsel table and shouted: "You lie."

Weinberg was a brother of Bo Weinberg, whose body, it is reported in gang circles, was encased in concrete and dropped into the East River in an underworld revenge killing.

Fear of a similar fate, his cronies believed, or a severe stomach ailment, in the opinion of Dewey, drove him to snatch up a pistol from a Dewey investigator's coat and shoot himself through the head.

The shooting took place at the house in suburban White Plains which Dewey had rented as a hideaway for Weinberg. J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, one-time mouthpiece for the notorious Dutch Schultz gang which Hines is accused of protecting for pay, and Big Harry Schoenhaus, another Schultz henchman, they were held in "protective custody."

All three pleaded guilty to charges similar to those against Hines—conspiracy and contriving a lottery in the Harlem numbers game—and turned evidence against Hines.

Weinberg was a menacing enforcer of orders issued by Schultz, who was killed in a Newark beer tavern in 1935.

He testified that Hines was a paid political fixer and that his influence was felt by Magistrates and police who handled arrests of policy operators.

He said from the witness stand that the gang had orders to "fix" policy cases in Magistrates' courts to keep them from going "down-town"—to Special Sessions.

Witness Tells of Seeing Hines With Schultz in Night Club.
Edward Severi, a former night club bartender, identified Hines today as a man he saw in the club with Dutch Schultz four or five times in 1933. Severi testified Hines and Schultz were together an hour or so on these occasions, and that he also had seen with them "Dixie" Davis.

Hines heard several other witnesses, including Mrs. Gussie Silverman, owner of a Bronx stationery store, repeat testimony given at his first trial. Mrs. Silverman said she operated a policy business in 1932 from a laundry she and her husband owned, and was forced by

"Lulu" Rosenkranz, a Schultz henchman, to enter the combination. Rosenkranz was killed with Schultz in Newark, N. J., in October, 1935.

Else in Missouri Retail Trade.
By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — The Department of Commerce reported today retail sales of 898 stores in

Missouri increased 4 per cent in dollar volume for December, compared with the same month in 1937, and an increase of 38 per cent over November. Kansas City showed a loss of less than 1 per cent. St. Louis showed a gain of 4 per cent.

Caught in Stolen Clothes.
A Negro who broke into an automobile parked in front of Barnes

Hospital and stole a man's complete outfit of clothing yesterday noon, was caught by police several hours later wearing some of the clothes and carrying the rest over his arm. He gave his name as Walter Jones and said he had served five terms in the Workhouse for burglary and larceny. The clothing was the property of Herbert E. Jackson Jr., Festus, a patient.

Dewey's Letter Telling of Loans Made by Prosecutors Lists Jurists He Alleges Unethical

Prosecutor Lists Jurists He Alleges Unethical

By the Associated Press.
Following is the text of the letter Dewey yesterday to the Committee regarding Martin My dear Congressman:

For the past 12 months my has been conducting an investigation of Martin T. Manton, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, with a view to per criminal prosecution under the come tax laws of the State of New York, among others, arising certain acts hereinafter referred to in view of recent public denunciations and of your public expressing interest in the matter I my duty to lay before certain of the facts in my position. They are as follows:

The Schick Case.
1. The Schick electric razor. On Nov. 10, 1936, a decree entered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York in the case of Schick Shaver, Inc., against Schick Products Corporation, Inc., graph Products Corporation, Inc., the suit involved the basic patent for electric razors. The Schick company was suing the Dictograph Products company, which manufactured the Packard razor, for infringement of its patent. The Dictograph Products company, which manufactured the Packard razor, for infringement of its patent. The Dictograph Products company, which manufactured the Packard razor, for infringement of its patent.

The late Archie M. Andrews also controlled a number of other corporations, including Progress Corporation, which marketed the razors, and the International Ticket Scale Corporation. George M. Spector, an insurance agent, was an associate and confidential agent of Archie M. Andrews.

Shortly after the appeal was en and while it was pending, Circuit Court of Appeals. Spector received checks from various draws corporations, totaling \$100, the proceeds of which were deposited in his own bank account.

There also was withdrawn various Andrews corporations in the sum of \$57,000 charged sundry accounts for which no reasonable explanation has been. During the same period Spector deposited in cash in his own account \$40,200 as to the source of which no reasonable explanation has been made. All of this occurred between Dec. 19, 1936, and Jan. 23, 1937.

During the same period of time Spector gave or lent corporations wholly owned or controlled by Judge Manton a total of \$52,000. Money Not Repaid.

No part of these moneys has been repaid by Judge Manton's corporations to Spector except an interest payment of \$2500, charged to Spector on the books, but fact, deposited by Judge Manton in his own bank account.

Following the payment of sums to Judge Manton's corporations, the Circuit Court of Appeals on April 12, 1937, announced a decision reversing the District in the case of Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., against Dictograph Products Corporation, Inc., the decision in favor of the Dictograph corporation by a divided court, Manton voting for the reversal.

Beginning two days after the decision, and between April 12, May 26, 1937, Spector received \$100 by direction of Andrews an additional \$5000, the source of which is not determinable, making a total of \$25,000.

During the same period, Spector paid out a total of \$25,000. Judge Manton's account as follows: Three thousand dollars to Forest Hills Terrace Corporation. One thousand, eight and

ADVERTISEMENT
Take Calotabs to Help Nature Throw off Cold

Millions have found in Calotabs valuable aid in the treatment of colds. They take one or two tablets at night and repeat the third or fourth if needed.

How do Calotabs help Nature? a cold? First, Calotabs are one most thorough and dependable of natural eliminators, thus clearing the intestinal tract of any virus-laden and toxins. Second, Calotabs are to the kidneys, promoting the excretion of cold poisons from the blood.

Calotabs serve the double purpose of purgative and diuretic, both of which may be needed in the treatment of colds. Calotabs are quite economical—only five cents for the family box—ten cents for the trial package.

ADVERTISEMENT
"EXTRA-STRONG" For Surface PIMPLE

Doctor's Formula Great Skin Never mind if you've tried ordinary remedies for those annoying surface pimples and blemishes without success. Here's a uniquely effective doctor's—powerfully soothing Strength Zeme tested and which MUST quickly relieve soreness and start right in Nature promote FAST money back. 30 days' success! Joyfully praised sands from coast to coast. of EXTRA STRENGTH convinces! Any drug store.

EVERYBODY THOUGHT SHE'D BE AN OLD MAID



BUT SHE DISCOVERED IN TIME WHY MEN DIDN'T LIKE HER...

IMAGINE... A GIRL LIKE ME GUILTY OF "B.O." BUT IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN! I'M PLAYING SAFE... I'M USING LIFEBOUY IN MY DAILY BATH



YOU'RE MY BEST GIRL FRIEND, ANITA. TELL ME WHY I'M SO UNPOPULAR... PLEASE!

WELL, RUTH... SINCE YOU ASK... I THINK YOU SHOULD USE LIFEBOUY. IT'S A BIG HANDICAP FOR A GIRL TO HAVE "B.O."

A GIRL'S A FOOL TO RISK "B.O."

"B.O." comes between people—destroys affection—ruins romance. Play safe the way millions do. Use Lifebuoy in your daily bath! It contains an exclusive ingredient not found in any other popular toilet soap. Lifebuoy in your daily bath scope "B.O."—assures freshness.

If you will send a clipping of this offer with your name and address to Lever Brothers Co., Dept. C-4, Cambridge, Mass., they will send you a useful gift. This offer expires February 13, 1939.

LIFEBUOY in your daily bath PROTECTS AGAINST "B.O."



al and stole a man's complete
of clothing yesterday noon,
ought by police several hours
wearing some of the clothes
carrying the rest over his arm.
ve his name as Walter Jones
id he had served five terms
Workhouse for burglary and
y. The clothing was the prop-
erty of Herbert E. Jackson Jr., De-
partment.

omy
washer
ly \$59.95
(As)
(Per)

TODAY
her you buy,
the washer
d with more
erican women!
EALER TODAY!
emonstration—
present washer—
are right for you!

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RONERS

OFFICE
Phone LA. 0222

STILLON BROS.
Greve Coeur, Mo.
Terryhill 4-2221

OWAN APPL. CO.
2857 North Union
Evergreen 6938

WEBER BROS.
7813 Forsythe
Randolph 8038

ST "B.O."

Dewey's Letter to Sumners Telling of Investigation Into Loans Made to Judge Manton

Prosecutor Lists Six Transactions in Which He Alleges United States Appellate Jurist Was Involved.

By the Associated Press.

Following is the text of the letter sent by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey yesterday to the Chairman Sumners of the House Judiciary Committee regarding Martin T. Manton, United States Circuit Judge.

My dear Congressman:
For the past 12 months my office has been conducting an investigation of Martin T. Manton, senior Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, with a view to possible criminal prosecution under the income tax laws of the State of New York, among others, arising out of certain acts hereinafter referred to. In view of recent public developments and of your public comment expressing interest in the matter, I deem it my duty to lay before you certain of the facts in my possession. They are as follows:

The Schick Case.
1. The Schick electric razor case. On Nov. 10, 1936, a decree was entered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York in the case of Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., against Dictograph Products Corporation, Inc. The suit involved the basic patent for electric razors. The Schick company was suing the Dictograph Products company, which manufactured the Packard razor, for alleged infringement of its patent. The District Court decided in favor of Schick. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The late Archie M. Andrews, in 1936 and 1937, controlled the Dictograph Products Corporation, Inc. Andrews also controlled a number of other corporations, including the Progress Corporation, which marketed the razors, and the International Ticket Scale Corporation. George M. Spector, an insurance agent, was an associate and confidential agent of Archie M. Andrews.

Shortly after the appeal was taken and while it was pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Spector received checks from various Andrews corporations, totaling \$12,500, the proceeds of which were deposited in his own bank account. There was also withdrawn from various Andrews corporations, cash in the sum of \$57,000 charged to sundry accounts for which no reasonable explanation has been made. During the same period Spector deposited in cash in his own bank account \$40,200 as to the source of which no reasonable explanation has been made. All of this occurred between Dec. 19, 1936, and Jan. 28, 1937.

During the same period of time Spector gave or lent corporations wholly owned or controlled by Judge Manton a total of \$52,000.

Money Not Repaid.
No part of these monies has been repaid by Judge Manton's corporations to Spector except an alleged interest payment of \$2500, charged to Spector on the books, but, in fact, deposited by Judge Manton in his own bank account.

Following the payment of these sums to Judge Manton's corporations, the Circuit Court of Appeals on April 12, 1937, announced its decision reversing the District Court in the case of Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., against Dictograph Products Corporation, Inc., the decision being in favor of the Andrews' corporation by a divided court, Judge Manton voting for the reversal.

Beginning two days after the decision, and between April 14 and May 28, 1937, Spector received \$20,000 by direction of Andrews and an additional \$5000, the source of which is not determinable, making a total of \$25,000.

During the same period, Spector paid over a total of \$25,000, for Judge Manton's account as follows: Three thousand dollars to the Forest Hills Terrace Corporation, one thousand, eight and three

ADVERTISMENT
Take Calotabs to Help Nature Throw off Colds
Millions have found in Calotabs a most valuable aid in the treatment of colds. They take one or two tablets the first night and repeat the third or fourth night if needed.
How do Calotabs help Nature throw off a cold? First, Calotabs are one of the most thorough and dependable of all intestinal eliminants, thus cleansing the intestinal tract of any virus-laden mucus and toxins. Second, Calotabs are diuretic to the kidneys, promoting the elimination of cold poisons from the blood. Third, Calotabs serve the double purpose of a purgative and diuretic, both of which may be needed in the treatment of colds. Calotabs are quite economical; only twenty-five cents for the family package, ten cents for the trial package.—(adv.)

ADVERTISMENT
"EXTRA-STRONG" ZEMO For Surface PIMPLES

Doctor's Formula Great Success! Never mind if you've tried a lot of ordinary remedies for those humiliating surface pimples and blemishes without success. Here's a marvellously effective doctor's formula—powerfully soothing EXTRA-STRONG Zemo tested and proven—WHICH MUST quickly relieve itching soreness and start right in to help Nature promote FAST healing or money back. 30 years' continuous success! Joyfully praised by thousands from coast to coast. One trial of EXTRA-STRONG ZEMO convinces! Any drug store.

nounced on Sept. 12, 1933 (66 Fed. 2nd 744) in favor of Warner Brothers.

Between the time of the argument of the appeal and the time of the decision, Judge Manton borrowed a total of \$50,000 from Harry M. Warner, an officer and substantial stockholder in Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.

Twenty-five thousand dollars of the total sum borrowed was paid to Judge Manton on July 20, 1933, out of the funds of the Colfax Trading Corporation, of which Harry M. Warner was president. The check was drawn to the order of Judge Manton, and deposited by him the following day to the account of the Forest Hills Terrace Corporation, a personal holding company of Judge Manton. The remaining \$25,000 was paid to Judge Manton by two checks of \$12,500 each, drawn on Sept. 11, 1933, the day before the decision of the court was announced. These checks were drawn out of the trust accounts of Doris Warner and Betty Warner, two daughters of Harry M. Warner. They were indorsed by Judge Manton to the Forest Hills Terrace Corporation and deposited in its bank account on Oct. 11, 1933, a month after the decision.

The \$25,000 lent to Judge Manton by Warner under date of Sept. 11, 1933, was repaid on June 12, 1934. Of the \$25,000 lent to Judge Manton from the funds of the Colfax Corporation on July 20, 1933, \$15,000 has been repaid up to the time of this investigation, and \$10,000 represented by a note of the Forest Hills Terrace Corporation, indorsed by Judge Manton, is still unpaid.

Lord & Thomas Loan.
On May 3 and 4, 1932, the case of Richard Rogers vs. George W. Hill and the American Tobacco Co. was argued in the Second Circuit Court of Appeals before the Second Circuit, Judge Manton presiding. Rogers, a stockholder, sued to recover for the corporation bonuses of more than \$10,000,000 allegedly paid illegally by the American Tobacco Co. to Hill and other officers.

Attorneys for the defendant Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co., and for the company, were the firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield & Levy. After the argument of the appeal, and while the decision was pending, on May 11, 1932, James J. Sullivan, Manton's business partner, received a loan of \$250,000 from Lord & Thomas, Inc. Lord & Thomas, Inc., were the advertising agents for the American Tobacco Co. Sullivan gave Lord & Thomas, Inc., his demand note for \$250,000 and pledged as collateral 15,604 shares of the common stock of the National Cellulose Corporation.

The circumstances of the loan were as follows: Albert D. Lasker, president of Lord & Thomas, Inc., made the loan to Sullivan at the request of Paul Hahn, assistant to George W. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co. Hahn arranged for the loan to Sullivan by Lord & Thomas, Inc., at the suggestion of Louis Levy of the firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for the American Tobacco Co., and for Hill.

Judge Manton has testified in a Surrogate's Court proceeding in the administration of the estate of James J. Sullivan, now deceased, that he sent Sullivan to Louis Levy for the purpose of arranging a loan for Sullivan from one of Levy's clients.

Out of the \$250,000 loan, \$222,444 was paid out by James J. Sullivan for and on behalf of Judge Manton personally or for corporations in which he had a controlling interest.

The withdrawals from the Sullivan account for the benefit of the Minton Corporation began on May 16, 1932. On June 13, 1932, the Circuit Court of Appeals, by a divided court, decided in favor of the defendants Hill and the American Tobacco Co. Judge Manton wrote the opinion for the majority.

No part of the \$250,000 advanced by Lord & Thomas, Inc., has been repaid.

There are a number of other matters in character similar to the foregoing which cannot be fully set forth at this stage of the inquiry. This investigation has been conducted under the direction of Assistant District Attorney Murray I. Gurfin, who has from time to time been assisted by Assistant District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, Victor J. Harwitz, Lawrence H. Cutrelich, chief accountant of the office of the District Attorney has been in charge of the accounting aspects of the work. Each of these gentlemen is available for conference with you concerning these matters if you so desire.

If, upon the foregoing facts, the houses of representatives should assume jurisdiction of this matter, I am prepared to present evidence before your committee in support thereof.

THOMAS E. DEWEY.

W. H. DANFORTH SAYS HOPKINS' ATTITUDE PLEASED COUNCIL
St. Louis Member of Advisory Group Thinks New Secretary Will do Great Work.

William H. Danforth, St. Louis member of the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that members of the council "are very much impressed by the earnestness and sincerity" of the new department secretary, Harry Hopkins.

The council met at Washington last week for the first time since the appointment of Hopkins to succeed Daniel C. Roper. Danforth said most of the council's 60 members attending the two-day meeting concurred in the opinion that Hopkins will "be of great help to business."

"Council members were impressed by Secretary Hopkins' attitude and his apparent desire to attack the business problems of today," Danforth added. He declined to comment on the subjects discussed at the meeting. Danforth is chairman of the Ralston Purina Co.

MY COUGH IS GONE—IT'S WONDERFUL!
YOU, TOO, SHOULD TRY CREOMULSION
For Coughs or Chest Colds

LYNN'S
DOWNTOWN ON 8TH & DELMAR
SAVE GET THEM AT LYNN'S TREASURE STAMPS

LYNN'S
DOWNTOWN ON 8TH & DELMAR
SAVE GET THEM AT LYNN'S TREASURE STAMPS

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SAVE GET THEM AT LYNN'S TREASURE STAMPS

LYNN'S
DOWNTOWN ON 8TH & DELMAR
SAVE GET THEM AT LYNN'S TREASURE STAMPS



No Sir...
"This Can't Be Love"
When We Give 'Em Away At These Prices!

We Should LOVE These French Room Dresses
But They've Been Around Too Long!

36 Regular \$22.95 Street Rayon Crepes and Wools \$11
47 Regular \$29.95 Street Rayon Crepes, Wools, Rayon Velvets \$14
19 Regular \$39.95 Street Rayon Crepes \$19

Sizes 12 to 44
(French Room—Fourth Floor)

Fourth Floor Winter DRESSES Must Go!

18 Were \$22.95
47 Were \$19.95
59 Were \$16.95
28 Were \$14.95

Just 58 regular \$12.95 to \$16.95 Dresses. 12 to 20 only. \$3

Formal Gowns to Go!

Were \$12.95 to \$16.95
2 White Nets, 14, 18, Were \$16.95
2 Pastel Rayon Taffetas, 14, 16 Were \$12.95
3 Rayon Crepes, 12, 38, Were \$16.95
1 Black Rayon Chiffon, 40, Was \$14.95

Were \$10.95 to \$19.95
6 White Rayon Taffetas, Crepes, Satins, 12 to 18, Were \$12.95
2 Black Rayon Taffetas, 12, 16, Were \$10.95

1 Black Rayon Velvet, 12, Was \$19.95
3 Pastel Laces, 18, 20, 38, Were \$16.95
10 Chiffon and Rayon Taffetas, 10, 12, 14, were \$16.95

(Dress Shop—Fourth Floor)

SPORTS SHOP Fashions

25 Brown, Navy Snow Suits, 12 to 20 — Were \$7.98
11 4-Pc. Sets of Cap, Gloves, Scarf, Socks — \$5.98
8 SNOW PANTS, 14 to 18, Were \$5.98
18 SNOW PANTS, 14 to 20, Were \$3.98

9 Striped Alpaca DRESSES, 10 to 14 — Were \$7.98
20 Sheer Alpaca DRESSES, 16 to 20 — Were \$7.98

3 Cotton Velvet DRESSES, 1-Pc. 10 to 14 — Were \$22.95
5 Knit Wool 2-Pc. DRESSES, Blue, 10 to 16 — Were \$22.95

6 Sheer Wool DRESSES, 1-Pc. 12 to 16 — Were \$16.95
2 Sheer Wool DRESSES, 38, 40 — Were \$25.00

10 Three-Piece Wool Knit Suits, 12 to 16 — Were \$39.95

(Sports Shop—Fourth Floor)

CORSET SHOP REDUCTIONS

19 Corsetettes and Girdles — Were \$5.00 to \$10.00
12 Brassieres — Were \$10.00

13 Corsetettes and Girdles, Were \$5 and \$7.50 \$2
39 Corsetettes and Girdles, — Were to \$10 \$4

38 Brassieres — Were \$1.50 to \$3.00 75c
(Fourth Floor)

Reductions in Sonnenfeld's DOWNSTAIRS SHOP

\$7.95 to \$10.95 COATS
Light weight Sports Coats, Dressmaker Coats, Persian Fabric Jackets — \$2
12 to 20 Only

\$8.95 to \$14.95 COATS
Medium Weight Sports Coats, Dressmaker Coats — \$4
12 to 20 Only

\$16.95 & \$19.95 SPORT COATS
Winter Tweeds, Winter Flannels, Few Persian — \$10
Sizes 12 to 42

CHOICE! \$29 to \$39 WINTER COATS
Dress Coats With Wolf, Caracul, Skunk, Kidskin, Marmot — \$19
Sizes 12 to 42

While They Last! Just 72 Regular \$3.98 to \$7.98 DRESSES
Winter Rayon Crepes, Wools — \$1
Sizes 12 to 20 Only

We've had 'em long enough... our affections are straying to newer arrivals. But, in all fairness... we must say... YOU can get months of good service from them. Dresses, coats, furs, suits, accessories... AT THESE PRICES... WOW!... GET PLENTY OF NEW FASHION LOVES IN YOUR LIFE!

TUESDAY AT 9 A. M.

FUR COATS, Still Beautiful, But We've Too Many in Our Life!

1 Gray American Broadtail (proc. Lamb) With Squirrel Border 16 — Was \$129
3 Gray Caracul Swaggers, 12, 16, 20 — Were \$99
1 Natural Muskrat Swaggar, 16 — Was \$99
1 Brown Pony Swaggar, 14 — Was \$129
3 Krimmer Caracul Swaggers, 14, 16, 18 — Were \$99
1 Mole Swaggar, 16 — Was \$89
4 Black Caracul Swaggers, 14, 16, 18, 38 — Were \$99
1 Black Pony Swaggar, 18 — Was \$99
1 Black Persian-Type Caracul, 16 — Was \$99

3 Black Persian Swaggers, 14, 16, 18 — Were \$149
2 Silver Muskrat Swaggers, 14, 16 — Were \$149
3 Black Pony Swaggers, 14, 16, 20 — Were \$129
2 Northern Seals (died coney), Fitch Sleeves, 14, 16 — Were \$149
2 Northern Seals (died coney), Skunk Sleeves, 14, 18 — Were \$149
3 Red Fox Chubbies, 12, 14, 16 — Were \$99

3 Natural Squirrel Swaggers, 12, 16, 18 — Were \$198
2 American Weasels, 14, 20 — Were \$198
3 Mink-Dyed Marmots, 14, 18, 20 — Were \$159

(Fur Salon—Third Floor)

Unrestricted Choice! Finest "Berkley" WINTER COATS

The FINEST Coats you can own... with Silver Fox, Eastern Mink, Persian Lamb.

• \$129.00 COATS
• \$110.00 COATS
• \$99.95 COATS
• \$89.95 COATS
• \$79.95 COATS

\$50
Sizes 12 to 40
(Coat Salon—Third Floor)

Winter SUITS Fur Trimmed and Tailored
Some Were \$39.95
Some Were \$29.95

\$19
Sizes 12 to 20
(Suit Salon—Third Floor)

Accessories That We Sell for a "Song"!

149 Angora Blend SLIPOVER SWEATERS, Were \$1.98
86 "FRIAR'S TUCK" Apron-like DRESS FRONT in colors, Were \$1.98 — 50c
179 Leather and Suede WINTER HANDBAGS, Were \$1.98 — 10c
271 Triangle RAYON CREPE SCARFS Were 50c

In Toiletry Shop

31 Boxes DUSTING POWDER... Were 59c — 25c
15 Boxes ROUGE... Were 85c — 39c
15 NAIL POLISH and REMOVER. Were 50c — 25c
(First Floor)

FINAL HAT CLEARANCE
Fur Felts and Fabrics; just 82 left from Winter stocks — \$3
(Millinery Salon—Second Floor)

Give-Aways! NEGLIGEE SHOP
At \$2
22 Flannel Robes, Were \$3.98 to \$5.98.
7 Rayon Crepe Robes, Were \$6.98 to \$8.98.
8 Cotton Corduroy Robes, Were \$7.98 to \$10.

At \$5
• 13 Lounging Pajamas, were \$7.98.
• 17 Silk Robes, were \$12.50 to \$19.98.
(Fourth Floor)

15 INDEPENDENTS RUN FOR COUNCIL IN EAST ST. LOUIS

They Oppose 8 Men Backed
by City's Two Political
Machines for 8 Nominations Feb. 14.

W P A WORKERS ARE
AMONG CANDIDATES

Opponents Criticise Admin-
istration for 'Wide Open'
Gambling and Vice Con-
ditions.

East St. Louis, already well-covered with billboards, posters and stickers advertising the qualifications of 38 hopeful candidates seeking office as Mayor, City Commissioners and Police Magistrate, is prepared for the final two weeks of campaigning which will end in the non-partisan city primary, Feb. 14.

Four of the candidates are seeking the two Mayoralty nominations, 22 are trying for eight City Commissioner nominations and 11 for two Police Magistrate nominations. The election of Mayor, four Commissioners and Police Magistrate will be held April 4. The Mayor and Commissioners compose the City Council, which operates the municipal government.

Interest centers in the race for Commissioners in which 15 independent candidates are arrayed against eight men backed by East St. Louis' two big political machines, one, at present the administration slate, backed by Dan McGlynn Jr., Republican leader, and the other which will be supported by most of John J. Hallihan's Democratic organization. Hallihan holds office as State Superintendent of Registration and Education, and McGlynn, an attorney, is Corporation Counsel for the City of East St. Louis.

Attack on Administration. The administration candidates are standing pat on a slogan of "reward service" and citing the improved financial condition of the city. Opponents charge the administration with using the police and fire departments to further its political ends. They also criticize it for continuation of "wide open" gambling and vice conditions, and lack of interest in attracting new business and industry to the city.

A platform of 16 planks has been drawn up by the Hallihan-backed slate, which is headed by John M. Karns, St. Clair County Public Administrator, for Mayor. In a preamble to the extensive statement of platform, these candidates set forth:

"We realize that this city has not gone forward in recent years as it should, considering its unmatched location and facilities. Our city has, in fact, been retarded by improper management of the business of the city, the failure to take advantage of opportunities, the subservience of all public interest to political considerations, and the building of political power. All of which, in addition to preventing progress of the city has brought the city into disrepute.

"This lack of proper management of the affairs of the city has vastly increased the cost of government, increased taxes, broken down the enforcement of law, increased lawlessness and promoted organized gambling and vice to such an extent as to endanger the peace, the lives and the property of all its citizens."

Karns' Slate for Commissioners. Candidates for Commissioner on Karns' slate are: John Joe Foley, former chief of the Park Board Police; Edward Reimann, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association; Alvin G. Fields, member of the East Side Levee Board and chairman of the Democratic City Committee; and Eugene Hayes, chairman of the St. Clair County Board of Review.

Another issue has been raised by Holbrook B. Hamilton, an insurance broker, who is an independent candidate for Commissioner. Hamilton, a University of Illinois graduate, believes the present system of holding a secret caucus before each public meeting of the City Council does not afford the public an opportunity of knowing what is really going on in their government.

"The closed caucus affords much opportunity for criticism and the suspicion that there is sinister purpose in that method," Hamilton said. "The mere public declaration of votes does not always give the public a fair estimate of how decisions are reached." For years the City Council has conducted the bulk of its business in the Mayor's office prior to the regular public meetings, which are held merely for the routine passage of bills.

Other independent candidates for Commissioner are: James M. Ames, former fire chief; John T. R. Godlewski, University of Illinois senior; George A. Halpin, former member of the St. Clair County Board of Review; Dan Foley, Police Magistrate; Maurice V. Foley, former WPA administrator; Walter W. Hinderberger, Justice of the Peace; Charles Blue, WPA worker; G. J. Elmore, WPA worker; Edward G. Berens, WPA timekeeper; Charles

Athlete's FOOT Discomfort
Black and White Ointment as a dressing is parasiticidal and kills those fungi (which it contacts) that cause itching, discomfort and irritation of athlete's foot and minor parasitic skin irritations. Famous for over 20 years. Use with Black and White Skin Soap.

M. Burke, clerk; Harry L. Becker, salesman; Charles G. Davis, 728 North Sixteenth street; Sterling Huxtable, 437A North Tenth street, and John R. Keeney, 2028 North Nineteenth street.

The McGlynn-backed administration slate is composed of John T. Connors, now a Commissioner, for Mayor, and the following candidates for Commissioner: John T. English, Albert P. Lauman and Joe W. Ganschietz, incumbents, and Leo Dougherty, now Superintendent of Streets. Independent candidates for Mayor are Robert M. Davis, a WPA worker, and Walter B. Coonan, an electrician.

Rivers' Stage at Other Cities. Pittsburgh, 164 feet, a rise of 0.2; Cincinnati, 21.1 feet, a rise of 6.9; Louisville, 22.3 feet, a rise of 4.7; Cairo, 20.3 feet, a rise of 1.9; Memphis, 11.6 feet, a rise of 0.3; New Orleans, 13.1 feet, a fall of 0.4; New Orleans, 4.4 feet, a rise of 0.1.

AUTO GOES INTO DITCH, DUPO MAN IS KILLED

Other Motorists Find Body of
Charles S. Sellinger in
Car Near Waterloo.

Charles S. Sellinger, a railroad brakeman, of Dupo, was killed late Saturday night when his automobile, in which he was riding alone, ran off Illinois Highway 156 near Waterloo into a ditch.

His body was found by other motorists in the wreckage of the car. There were no witnesses to the ac-

cident. Members of the State Highway Patrol said it appeared that Sellinger lost control of the car when the right wheels left the pavement and he attempted to steer them back over the edge.

Sellinger, 21 years old, was employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLE HANDBOOK RAIDS

Police Arrest 26 Men in Campaign Against Betting.

By the Associated Press. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.—Continuing a drive against horse race handbooks started Friday, police arrested 13 men today in raids on nine betting shops, making a total of 26.

Safety Director Sam McMeekin said handbooks would not be permitted to operate in Louisville.

WOMAN FASTS 35 DAYS, DIES; SAID 'GOD TOLD ME TO DO IT'

Louisiana Mother of Three Children Succumbs in Hospital

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 30.—A fast for 35 days "because God told me to do it," resulted yesterday in the death of Mrs. Lavada Smith, 44 years old, of Flournoy, La.

She was taken to a hospital here Saturday night in a dying condition. Attendants said she even then refused food and drink. Physicians forced milk and eggs through a tube into her stomach and injected

sugar solution into her veins.

Mother of three children, Mrs. Smith prayed for several hours daily until she began her fast Dec. 24, her brother, J. L. Sanders, Flournoy farmer, said. Sanders said she told him she had seen a vision of the Lord and had been told that fasting would cleanse her

of her sins.

He said she did not eat or drink for 18 days early in December, but broke that fast for about a week before she began her fatal fast. She was able to continue her household duties until Friday and did not go to bed until Saturday morning.

**MEN If Your Suit
Needs Cleaning
or Your Trousers Pressing
CHAPMAN Offers
You
Prompt, Efficient Service**

**CHAPMAN Bros
LOTHES
LEARNERS**

**COLD DISCOMFORT
QUICKLY RELIEVED**

**WORLD'S
LARGEST
SELLER AT
10¢**

**st. Joseph
GENUINE PURE ASPIRIN**

FAMOUS-BARR CO'S BASEMENT ECONOMY STORE

Operated by The May Dept. Stores Co. We Give and Redeem Eagle Stamps

DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS TUESDAY

TUESDAY at 9 A.M. THRILLING, "ENCORE"

RUG SALE

The World's Foremost Makers...Including Mohawk Mills,
Alexander Smith, Beattie Carpet Mills and A. & M. Karagheusian!

Ordinarily \$35 to \$69.50

9x12 and 8.3x10.6 Ft. (Including Room Sizes 10.6x12, 9x13.6 Ft. and Others)

- Choose From 89 Individual Designs!
- Choose From 20 Individual Qualities!
- Choose From Famed Manufacturers!
- All Perfect...All of Them Seamless!

ATTENTION! Hotels, Rooming Houses,
Office Buildings! This is an opportunity
you've been waiting for! Buy now
and save! None sold to dealers!

JUST 140 RUGS IN ALL!

It sounds unbelievable...but here it is!
Another encore sale...similar in magnitude
to the past offerings that resulted in complete
sell-outs each time. We are fortunate
in offering another such thrilling group to
fill the demand of those who came too late to
participate in our other sales! Here they are:

Quantity	Size	Kind	Value	Sale
4	9x12	Seamless Alexander Smith Wiltons	\$69.50	\$28.00
3	11.3x12	Seamless Wilton Velvet Alexander Smiths	\$59.50	\$28.00
3	8.3x10.6	Mohawk Royalton American Orientals	\$69.50	\$28.00
8	9x12	Karagheusian Clyde Broadlooms	\$44.50	\$28.00
19	9x12	Mohawk Trophy Axminsters	\$35.00	\$28.00
2	9x12	Beattie Meritana Axminsters	\$49.50	\$28.00
3	9x12	Alexander Smith Wilton Broadlooms	\$69.50	\$28.00
1	9x13.6	Alexander Smith Wilton Broadloom	\$69.50	\$28.00
12	9x12	Mohawk Victory Axminsters	\$44.50	\$28.00
3	11.3x12	Alexander Smith Series D Axminsters	\$69.50	\$28.00
10	9x12	Alexander Smith Argonnes	\$39.50	\$28.00
3	9x12	Mohawk Plain Broadlooms	\$45.00	\$28.00
9	9x12	Mohawk Plain Broadlooms	\$44.50	\$28.00
11	9x12	Alexander Smith Ardsleys	\$49.50	\$28.00
3	9x12	Series D Seamless Axminsters	\$44.50	\$28.00
2	9x13.6	Beattie Oritana Rugs	\$49.50	\$28.00
2	10.6x12	Alexander Smith Axminsters	\$52.00	\$28.00
2	6x9	Alexander Smith Broadloom Axminsters	\$39.50	\$28.00
15	9x12	Fringed Karagheusian Baristans	\$55.00	\$28.00
2	7.6x12	Seamless Wilton Velvets	\$50.00	\$28.00
1	9x10.6	Seamless Broadloom Wiltons	\$55.00	\$28.00
6	9x12	Mohawk Super Tampa	\$44.50	\$28.00
3	9x18	Karagheusian Decorator Axminsters	\$59.50	\$28.00
8	9x12	Mohawk Victory Axminsters	\$44.50	\$28.00
3	9x13.6	Karagheusian Fenmore Axminsters	\$49.50	\$28.00
2	8.3x10.6	Mohawk Victory Axminsters	\$55.00	\$28.00
		Mohawk Seamless Wiltons	\$55.00	\$28.00

\$2.80 CASH
Plus Sales Tax
Delivers One..
Balance \$4.33
Monthly Includes
Small Carrying
Charge

Begins Tuesday! February Sale 56,160

'KERCHIEFS

At Savings of 25% to 50% and More! For Men, Women!

**Men's 5c
Cambrics, Doz. — 35c**
700 men's white cambric 'Kerchiefs' with 3/16-inch hemstitched hems! Full size, soft finish.

**Men's Initialed
'Kerchiefs, Doz., 50c**
70c a dozen value! Large sports size cotton 'Kerchiefs'; colored initial and full 1-inch hems.

**Colored Woven
Borders for Men — 6c**
Slight irregulars of 10c grade. Shown white cambrics with attractive colored woven borders.

**Boys' 10c
'Kerchiefs, Ea. — 5c**
14-inch size Handkerchiefs with colored woven borders or rayon satin stripes.

**Irish Linen
'Kerchiefs, Doz., 89c**
\$1.20 to \$1.50 a dozen value! Men's large plain whites; midget or 3/16-inch hemstitched hems.

**Men's 25c and
35c 'Kerchiefs — 13c**
Limited quantity of these colored woven borders and rayon satin cords. Hand-rolled hems!

**Men's 19c to
29c 'Kerchiefs — 14c**
Initialed white linen 'Kerchiefs'...with white or colored machine and hand-embroidered initials.

**12,000 Women's
'Kerchiefs, Doz., 35c**
Slight factory irregulars of 5c and 6c grades! 4 and 5 color prints. Large size. Many patterns!

**Women's 8c
'Kerchiefs, Doz., 50c**
Porto Rican white cambrics with white or colored hand applique. 4-corner network or embroidery. Whipped hems.

**Women's 10c
'Kerchiefs, Doz., 89c**
Porto Rican linens. Whites with white and colored hand applique and embroidery in four corners.

**Women's 18c
Linen 'Kerchiefs, 10c**
Porto Rican linens with white and colored hand applique and embroidery. Hand-rolled hems.

**Women's Chinese
Linen 'Kerchiefs, 17c**
25c and 35c values! Imported sheer handmade Chinese linens. Spoked or appliqued...with rolled hems.

Valentine's
Day is
February
14th

How To Relieve
Misery of Your
CHES
COL

If you are
ing from a
able chest
try this: Massage throat, chest
back with Vicks VapoRub
alms. Then spread a thick layer
chest and cover with warm
VapoRub goes right to work
bring relief—two ways at
(1) Direct through the skin
poultice; (2) Direct to the ir-
air-passages with its medi-
vapors.
This poultice-vapor action lo-
phlegm—clears air-passages—
tendency to cough—relieves
congestion.
Often, by morn-
ing the worst of the
cold is over.

Make sure to not miss
business opportunities. Re-
Business For Sale Ads in the
Pages of the Post-Dispatch.

**A&P FEATU
COFFEE**
ON A&P'S THREE FAM

AMERICA'S MOST
POPULAR COFFEE

8 O'CLOCK

3 LB. 39¢

LB. BAG, 14c

**WHITE
MILK**
The last
States
saving
you can

New Low Price! With

PET MILK

NEW LOW PRICE! CAKE

SWANSO

ANN PAGE BR

FULL STRENGTH

ANN PAGE

EXTRACTS

2-OZ. 19¢

RICH IN FLAVOR

IT'S NATION

A&P is co-operating in a

more a bumper crop of ve-
ing. You'll help growers.

SWEET, JUICY FLOR

ORANGE

(200-2)

GOLDEN RIPE

BANANAS

IDAHO BAKING

POTATOE

WHITE KING

GRANULE

3 9-OZ. 25¢

24-OZ. 21c 36-OZ. 25c

KITCHEN

A&P F

OLD DISCOMFORT
QUICKLY RELIEVED
WORLD'S
LARGEST
SELLER AT
10¢
t. Joseph
NUINE PURE ASPIRIN

CO'S
STORE
em Eagle Stamps

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How To Relieve Misery of Your CHEST COLD

If you are suffering from a miserable chest cold, try this: Massage throat, chest, and back with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. Then spread a thick layer on chest and cover with warm cloth. VapoRub goes right to work to bring relief—two ways at once. (1) Direct through the skin like a poultice; (2) Direct to the irritated air-passages with its medicated vapor.

This poultice-vapor action loosens phlegm—clears air-passages—checks tendency to cough—relieves local congestion. Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over.

Make sure to not miss today's business opportunities. Read the Business For Sale Ads in the Want Pages of the Post-Dispatch.

A&P FEATURES A COFFEE SALE

ON A&P'S THREE FAMOUS COFFEES

AMERICA'S MOST
POPULAR COFFEE
8 O'CLOCK
3 LB. BAG **39¢**
LB. BAG, 14¢

**WHITE HOUSE EVAPORATED
MILK** 4 TALL CANS **23¢**
NEW LOW PRICE

New Low Price! Wilson, Carnation, Borden
PET MILK 4 TALL CANS **25¢**
NEW LOW PRICE! CAKE FLOUR
SWANSDOWN PKG. **19¢**

ANN PAGE BRAND BAKING SUPPLIES
FULL STRENGTH
**ANN PAGE
EXTRACTS**
2-OZ. BTL. **19¢**
RICH IN FLAVOR

**ANN PAGE
BAKING
POWDER**
12-OZ. CAN **17¢**
THOROUGHLY RELIABLE

IT'S NATIONAL ORANGE WEEK
A&P is co-operating in a Producer-Consumer Sale to help growers move a bumper crop of sweet, juicy oranges. Buy now at big savings. You'll help growers, and help yourself to savings.

SWEET, JUICY FLORIDA 252-288 SIZE
ORANGES DOZEN **12¢**
(200-216 SIZE, DOZEN 15¢)

GOLDEN RIPE
BANANAS LB. **5¢**
IDAHO BAKING
POTATOES 15-LB. SACK **32¢** 10-LB. SACK **21¢**
WT. APPROX.

**WHITE KING
GRANULES** 3 9-OZ. PKGS. **25¢**
24-oz. Pkg. 21¢ 36-oz. Pkg. 31¢

SCOT TISSUE 3 ROLLS **20¢**

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
AS MANY AT WORK AS IN 1929,
YET 9,952,000 ARE JOBLESS

Figures Showing 44,306,000 Employed Indicate Rise in Available Labor in U.S.
NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The National Industrial Conference Board estimated today that 44,306,000 persons were employed in the United States in December, a gain of 3 per cent from November.

As the employed total rose by 174,000 workers, the unemployed rolls were reduced by 77,000 to 9,952,000. The difference in the figures indicates new manpower available for employment.

As the conference estimates include in its "unemployed" figures 3,396,000 workers in the Government's emergency labor force, the men and women at work in the United States equaled in December the 47,885,000 employed in 1929 when only 469,000 persons were unemployed.

The December, 1938, employment figures compare with 44,879,000 employed and 9,235,000 unemployed in December, 1927.

Plowing at \$1 Per Acre.
PARIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—Judge W. W. Barnes has leased 350 acres from Col. S. R. Major, auctioneer, for \$600 cash. Seventy acres in the Salt River bottom are being plowed with a tractor outfit at \$1 per acre.

A&P FOOD STORES
RICH AND FULL BODIED
RED CIRCLE LB. BAG **17¢**

VIGOROUS AND WINERY
BOKAR 2 1-LB. BAGS **37¢**
COFFEE

THREE FOUND DEAD IN PLANE
Machine Apparently Struck Ground With Throttle Open.

**400 NEEDED MEET,
DEMAND WIDENED
RELIEF PROGRAM**
Continued From Page One.

ANN PAGE BRAND BAKING SUPPLIES
HIGH, UNIFORM QUALITY
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5 GLASS COMPANIES SIGN CIO CONTRACTS

Wage Differentials Eliminated in Seven Plants of Independent Firms.

By the Associated Press.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 30.—The CIO Federation of Flat Glass Workers and five independent window glass manufacturers signed a new one-year contract last night eliminating wage differentials in seven plants.

The contract, concluded after 11 days of negotiations by company and union representatives, covers employees of the American Window Glass Co., Pittsburgh, with plants in Belle Vernon, Arnold and Jeanette, Pa.; the Rolland Glass Co. and the Adamson Glass Co., both of Clarkburg, W. Va.; the Harding Glass Co., Fort Smith, Ark., and the Schoy Glass Co., Sistersville, W. Va.

Elimination of wage differentials was hailed as a union victory by Irving L. DeShazer of Columbus, O., federation secretary, who said the new agreement would mean about \$150,000 in raises for workers in the seven plants.

He declined to discuss further union negotiations with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., but indicated the agreement with the independents would be used as a basis for talks with the big manufacturers.

"Contracts with the independents and the 'big two' are usually somewhat similar," he said, "except for differences in plant operations."

Negotiations with the "big two" have been recessed pending a court decision on a National Labor Relations Board order designating the union as bargaining agency for the Pittsburgh Plate's Crystal City (Mo.) plant.

DeShazer explained wage adjustments would vary from 1 to 10 cents an hour in the seven independent plants. He said the contract also provided for continuation of the preferential shop, adjustments and a 1-cent an hour wage increase for the Jeanette plant, a bonus for certain increases in operation speeds, and clarification and improvement of working conditions.

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NORTH AMERICAN PLAN GAINS SEC APPROVAL

Utility Holding Firm Authorized to Issue Securities as Simplification Step.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Securities and Exchange Commission authorized the North American Co. today to issue securities intended to facilitate the simplification of the corporate structure of the concern, one of the largest utility holding systems in the country. North American is the holding company for Union Electric Co. of Missouri.

Officials said the SEC's technical approval thus given would permit stockholders at a meeting in New York today to proceed with ratification of the simplification proposal.

They said the company proposes to issue \$70,000,000 worth of debentures and 696,580 shares of 5% per cent, accumulating preferred stock to retire the outstanding stock of the North American Edison Co. and thus permit dissolution of North American Edison as an intermediate holding company.

The simplification plan was said to be a voluntary gesture of the company to comply with the integration or so-called "death sentence" section of the 1935 public utility holding company act.

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WANT TO RELIEVE CONSTIPATION AND SAVE MONEY?

If you do, here's the best chance you've ever had. The Battle Creek Food Co. is going to GIVE you a generous, 35¢ jar of their newest product, LACTO-DEXTRIN—the common-sense, natural laxative—the next time you buy a package of Battle Creek LACTO-DEXTRIN! You all know Battle Creek LACTO-DEXTRIN. We don't need to tell you that it has relieved thousands and thousands of people—many of whom were suffering from the same sort of toxic poisoning that may be causing your tangled nerves, head-splitting toxic headaches, bad breath and gas pains. LACTO-DEXTRIN, by feeding and strengthening the protective organisms in your colon, reduces the bacteria that cause formation of harmful waste products and helps to get your system back into normal, healthy balance. Take Battle Creek LACTO-DEXTRIN regularly, for better intestinal hygiene.

Battle Creek LD-LAX is a mild, gentle-acting, but very thorough laxative that works hand-in-hand with LACTO-DEXTRIN to give your intestinal tract the complete cleansing of delayed wastes it probably needs. LD-LAX forms a smooth, lubricating bulkage in your colon, soothes and rests intestinal muscles and gives you normal, natural elimination without any "laxative" feeling at all.

Remember, you can now get BOTH for the price of one, from your druggist or any of the dealers listed below. Ask for your copy of the FREE booklet, "How to Eat," or write direct to the Battle Creek Food Co., Dept. K-6, Battle Creek, Mich.

J. F. Conrad, Grocer, 301 S. St.
Famous-Barr Co., 6th and Olive
A. Moll Grocer Co., 5659 Delmar
Scruggs-Vanderwerf-Barnes, 9th & Olive
Stix, Barr & Fuller, 6th and Washington
Lynn Food Co., 800 N. 6th
or from your druggist.

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SCOT TISSUE 3 ROLLS **20¢**

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FAMOUS-BARR CO.

CHARGE PURCHASES PAYABLE IN MARCH
OPERATED BY MAY DEPT. STORES CO.
DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS TUESDAY

SAVINGS SO PHENOMENAL
WE BOUGHT NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
CORONA'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF THESE MODELS!

CORONA SILENT MODELS AT
STARTING TUESDAY
\$47.44

First Time Sold Below \$69.50

JUST 150 FAMED 1938 BRAND-NEW

CORONA STERLING MODELS AT
STARTING TUESDAY
\$43.98

First Time Sold Below \$64.50

JUST 100 FAMED 1938 BRAND-NEW

What a scoop! An unprecedented purchase of DE LUXE Corona Portables! So favorably known are these two that it is even more astounding that such a tremendous reduction is possible! Every machine is BRAND-NEW! Every machine is guaranteed by the L. C. Smith-Corona Co.! It's the Typewriter "buy" of the generation... and should be a sellout the first day!

Check These Features:
• Full-Floating Shift
• Tabulator Equipped
• "Piano Key" Action
• Variable Line Spacer
• Touch Selector
• All-Around Frame
• Dual Rubber Feet

BY ALL MEANS, COME IF YOU CAN...IF YOU CAN'T, WIRE OR PHONE YOUR ORDER!
It's "FAMOUS" for Typewriters—Ninth Floor

SPECIAL DEFERRED PAYMENTS FOR THIS EVENT!
PAY ONLY \$2.50 DOWN Plus Sales Tax and Carrying Charge, Balance \$5 Monthly

**"ARTEMIS" SELF-STRIPE
RAYON GOWNS AND PJS**
\$1.98 EACH

Gowns and Pajamas lovely enough for lounging... yet sturdy enough for sleeping! Made of tricotone, warp knit, run-proof rayon. The Gowns are flatteringly styled in coral, aqua, tearose and blue. The Pajamas are smartly tailored with slipover blouse in coral, red, aqua, blue and royal. Small, medium, large.

It's "FAMOUS" for Kulture—Fifth Floor



16 MORE CAMPBELL ESTATE CLAIMS HEARD

Lawyers Return From the East After Taking Additional Testimony.

A lawyer group, which carried to New York the search for heirs to the \$1,800,000 trust estate of Hazlett Campbell, returned to St. Louis today, after having added the testimony of 16 claimants, and several non-claimant witnesses, to that heard in St. Louis last fall, bearing on 20 of the nearly 300 prospective claims.

On their way home, the lawyers stopped in Charlottesville, Va., where the testimony of Miss Ellen C. Clark, 82 years old, was heard. Miss Clark, not herself a claimant, is a former teacher in Mary Institute, when it was at Locust boulevard and Beaumont street. She lived in the Campbell home at 1508 Locust.

"Miss Clark gave us a good deal of information as to the relationships of the Campbells," John J. Nangle, special master in charge of the hearings said to a Post-Dispatch reporter. The St. Louis lawyers who attended the hearings in New York and Charlottesville were Hord Hardin of the law firm of Nagel, Kirby, Orrick & Shepley, representing the St. Louis Union Trust Co., trustee for the estate; Harry Troll and Isaac C. Orr, representing claimants to shares in the estate.

Carolina Hearing Deferred.
A group of North Carolina claimants invited Nangle to visit Raleigh, N. C., for a hearing of their representations. This was deferred until they present more definite evidence of the connection of their branch of the Campbell family with the line established by the twice-married Hugh Campbell of County Tyrone, Ireland, and his son, Robert, founder of the family fortune, father of Hugh and of the last direct heir, Hazlett, who died last March.

In the New York hearings, Nangle and the claimants' lawyers inspected more than 100 marriage, birth and death certificates, examined heirlooms and mementos, and heard lines of family history running back to the near-feud between the heirs of the "half blood" and the "full blood," from the two marriages of Hugh Campbell in Ireland.

The Irish Hugh Campbell had six children by his first wife, Catherine Denny Campbell. When she died in 1791, Campbell, in grief, tried to leap into the grave after her. "Dig the grave deeper and put me in, too," he cried. Six weeks later he was seen riding with Elizabeth Buchanan, and in a few weeks more they were married. By the second wife, Elizabeth, Hugh had six more children, one of them Robert Campbell. Robert's full brothers and sisters, and their heirs of today, were of the "full blood." In their relationship to Robert, while the children of Catherine Denny and their heirs were of the "half blood."

Some Have Retained Feeling.

The lawyers have noticed, among the older claimants, a disposition to keep alive the feeling between the "full blood" and "half blood" groups of Campbell relatives. At some of the hearings, the two groups have sat on opposite sides of the room.

Nangle plans to make a preliminary report to Circuit Court on the evidence obtained in the hearings. The inquiry may extend to foreign countries, as claimants live in Ireland, Scotland, England, India and Brazil. From Ireland an aged woman, who believes her age is 135 or thereabout, has written to Nangle, "Hurry." And a man aged 88 has invited the special master to meet him in Dublin. "Bring the money with you," he wrote, "and we'll get drunk together."

DOCTORS TO HEAR LAWYERS

Bar Association Officers to Address Medical Meeting.

Roscoe Anderson, president, and William Crowder, secretary, of the St. Louis Bar Association, will address a joint meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Section on Medical Economics tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at the society's building, 3839 Lindell boulevard.

Anderson will discuss "A Comparative Analysis of Economic Conditions Affecting the Medical and Legal Professions" and Crowder will talk on "Legal Problems Confronting the Medical Profession."

COLD DISCOMFORT KEEPING CHILD AWAKE



Rub your child with Penetro—its extra-medicated vapors are quickly inhaled and tend to relieve congestion of respiratory mucous membranes—loosens phlegm—eases coughing.

By its counter-irritant action Penetro increases local blood supply—eases tightness of chest muscles—gives feeling of warming comfort.

Be sure to demand Penetro—it's made with a base of old-fashioned mutton suet—also has from 2 to 3 times as much medication as any other nationally sold salve for cold discomfort. Penetro is a favorite in America and 37 foreign countries. Get a jar today.

PENETRO

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

OPERATED BY MAY DEPT. STORES CO.

DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS TUESDAY

STORE HOURS: 9 to 5

Charge Purchases Payable in March

Ready Tuesday! February Saving Event!

SALE! CHINA, GLASS

Annually, the Outstanding Event of Its Kind! Packed With Values, Variety, Quality! Homemakers, It's Your Ringing Call to Action... Your Chance to Own Beautiful Dinner and Glassware at Remarkable Savings!

Complete China, Glass Service for 12!

117-Pc. Ensembles 19.88

Formerly \$35.95! Who could resist such value! Not just china, not just glassware, but both. Rich import china with bouquet decoration. 12 each; open-stock hand-cut crystal Goblets and Sherbets. Only 53 sets.

129-Piece Service for 12 China, Glass Ensembles 34.75

\$41 usually! Lovely imported China Set with cream soups. Blue and rose predominate in floral design! 12 each; open-stock hand-cut crystal Goblets and Sherbets. Just 20 sets.

Save \$10.05 on Smart 129 pc. China, Glass Sets 39.95

\$50 usually! New design! Noritake China service for 12 with square salads, cream soups. 12 each; open-stock hand-cut crystal Goblets and Sherbets. Only 46 sets!

Service for 6 32-Piece Lunch Set 3.99

\$5.99 usually! Cat o'Nine Tails—red and black pattern with red border. Other pieces open stock, 19c, 59c.

Open Stock Rock-Cut Crystal Each \$1

\$1.40 usually! Joan or Sparta pattern! Goblets, sherbets, wines, cocktails, tumblers, cordials.

For Jitterbugs! "Swing" Tumblers 8 for \$1

\$1.69 usually! New note in Tumblers! 7-pc. band and leader painted in red, black and white.

Open Stock Myrna Crystal Each 49c

85c ringing rock crystal! Hand engraved, polished cocktail, goblets, sherbets, finger bowls, cordials.

To Famous-Barr Co. for China, Glassware—Seventh Floor

Tuesday, Last Day of January Sale! LINENS, BEDDING!

RAYON & COTTON DAMASK SETS 4.98	WAMSUTTA SUPERCAL SHEETS 2.95
\$5.98 usually! 64x84-inch Cloth, 8 Napkins.	\$3.50 usually! Hemmed torn size 72x108-inch.
49c LINEN HUCK TOWELS, EACH 39c	UTICA, PEQUOT, GOLDEN GATE 1.35
All white or with color hems. 17x31-inch.	\$1.69 Sheets! Torn 81x99 or 72x108-inch. Each
49c CALVERT BATH TOWELS 3 for \$1	SAVE! FAMED CALVERT SHEETS 99c
Large 24x46-inch. Double loop Terry.	\$1.19 usually! Torn 81x108-inch size. Each
\$7.98 TUSCANY FILET CLOTHS 5.66	FAMED UTICA PERCALE SHEETS 2.84
Hand-tied face cloths. 72x90-inch size.	\$3.55 usually! Hemstitched 81x108-inch. torn size.
\$3.49 PRINTED LINEN SETS 2.66	MATTRESS PROTECTOR PADS 1.47
54x54-inch Cloth, 6 Napkins. Gay colors.	\$1.79 usually! Full size. Bleached muslin.
\$16.95 DOUBLE DAMASK SETS 12.75	\$11.95 WOOL-FILLED COMFORTS 9.75
68x90-inch Cloth, 8 Napkins: Irish linen.	Rayon taffeta covered! 72x84 full size.
\$1.69 PILLOWCASES, PAIR 1.33	\$12.50 KENWOOD BLANKETS 9.95
Daintily hand-embroidered and scalloped.	Paint crosswise tassel pattern. 72x84-inch.
29c LINEN DISH TOWELING, YD. 25c	\$3.98 CHENILLE TUFT SPREADS 2.99
Fancy colored stripes and borders.	Full-bed size. Not to be missed value at

Damask Cloths

Slight mill rejects. 1/2 Off From \$6.95 size 70x70-in. at \$3.47 up to \$19.95 size 72x108-inch at \$9.97.

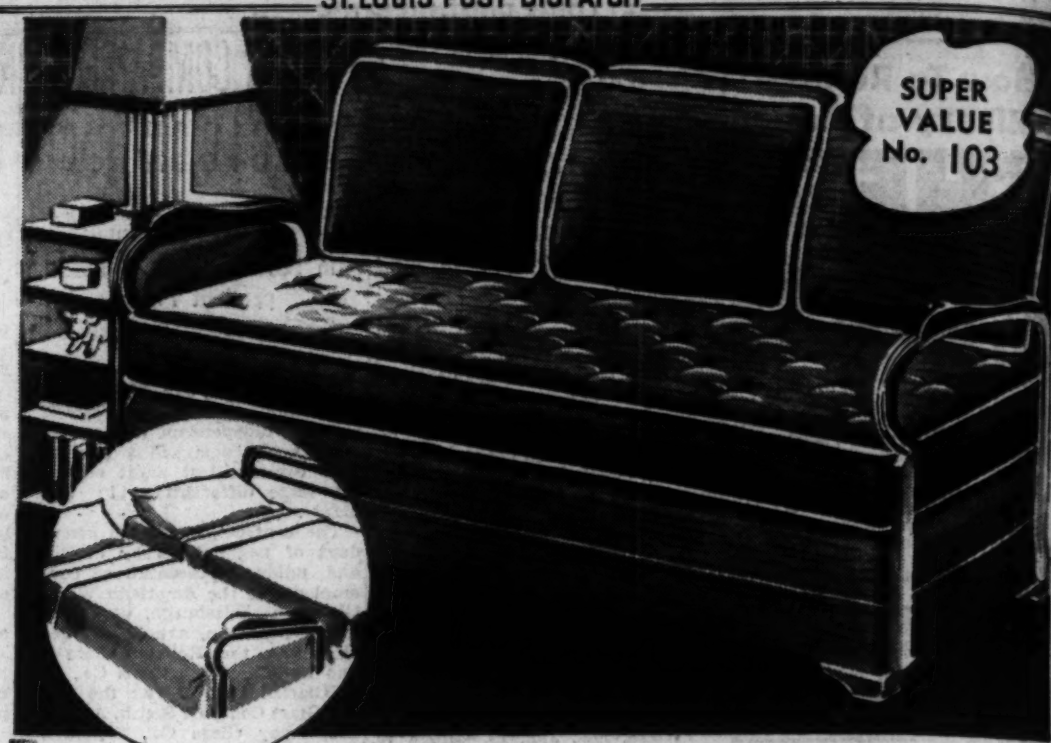
Rich Linen Sets

\$8.98 usually! Hemstitched Irish linen damask. 66x84-inch Cloth and 8 matching Napkins. 6.75

Surety Sheets

\$1.49 usually! Torn 81x99 - inch size. Surety Sheets in other sizes equally low priced. 1.26

To Famous-Barr Co. for Linens, Sheets—Third Floor or Call GA. 4808



SUPER VALUE No. 103

Another Busy Day Tuesday! February Furniture Sale Saves 10 to 40%! Featuring

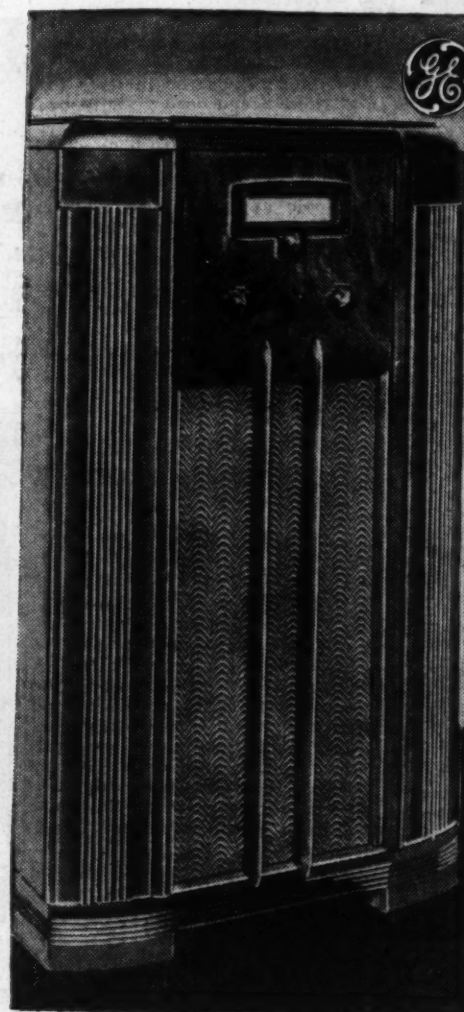
Simmons Strie Mohair Covered Studio Couches

39.98

\$59.50 Usually... You Save \$19.52

Imagine all the features you'd expect to find on a really fine Studio Couch... they're here in these, and only \$39.98! Made by Simmons, world's largest makers of quality bedding! Perfectly tailored so you can use them for living-room davenport! Two innerspring mattresses make both sides equally comfortable! Luxurious mohair covers—rust, green, blue, mulberry. Shaped walnut finished metal arms, box edge pillows; sturdy backrest! \$4 down plus tax, \$4.43 monthly with carrying charge.

To Famous-Barr Co. for Furniture, Bedding—Tenth Floor



SALE! 10-Tube 1939

General Electrics

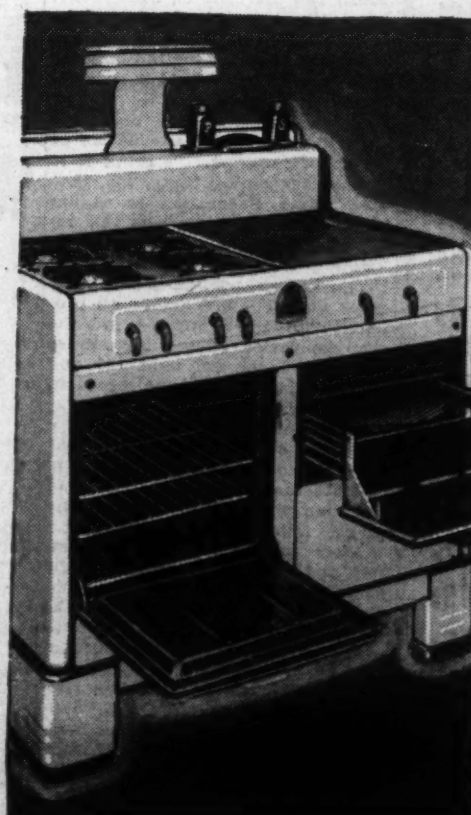
\$79.95 List! 39.95

What a radio sale... what a value! New ten-tube superhet with two wave bands for foreign and American reception. Model D-105 low console with General Electric dynamic speaker. Truly unusual radio with fine tone... an outstanding buy for only \$39.95! Be here at nine sharp Tuesday!

\$39.95 List G-E Radios

1939 model G-55. Automatic tuning, tone control, gets police. \$25

Pay \$3 Down Plus Tax, Balance Monthly With Carrying Charge. Radio—Eighth Floor



Limited Quantity Famed

UNIVERSAL GAS Stoves

Regularly \$136.50! 89.98

You save \$46.52 while quantity lasts! Nationally known Gas Stove with elevated in-a-drawer broiler; four simmer-save burners; porcelain lined oversize 20-inch oven; porcelain "thrift top" in burner bowl. Heavily insulated! 1937 model. \$4.50 down plus tax, \$4.50 monthly with carrying charge.

To Famous-Barr Co. for Stoves—Seventh Floor

Editorial Page Daily Cart

PART TWO

RELIEF BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE SENATE CHAMBER

House Committee N for Joint Action Amendments to 1,000,000 Measure.

REPORT LIKELY BY WEDNESDAY

Clark Says All Future Appropriation Proposal Have to Stand on Own Merits.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. House sent the \$725,000,000 bill to a Conference Committee day to adjust differences. Senate-approved measure.

There was no difference amounts appropriated by the houses, but the Senate added number of amendments to assure which the House had agreed earlier.

The \$725,000,000 representation from the \$875,000,000 requested by President Roosevelt money is intended to finance operations from Feb. 7 to 31. Speaker Bankhead named House conferees: Repress Woodrum (Dem.), Virginia; (Dem.), Colorado; Cannon (Missouri); Ludlow (Dem.), Snyder (Dem.), Pennsylvania; Millan (Dem.), South Carolina; Johnson (Dem.), West Virginia; (Rep.), New York; V. worth (Rep.), Massachusetts; Lamberton (Rep.), Kansas. A similar committee was named by the Senate.

Report Likely By Wednesday Representative Rayburn of the Democratic Party announced soon after the House conferees were appointed that the bill hoped to have the conference report ready by Wednesday.

Among the provisions in dispute were a 25 per cent limitation on WPA differentials, removed from the bill, and a new set of provisions on WPA political activity proposed by the Senate.

The Senate accepted a bill by Senator Hatch (Dem., Mexico), to make it illegal for one to give or withhold wages for political purposes. It also prohibited political activity by administrative officers and forbade solicitation of political contributions from WPA workers.

Another amendment adopted by Senator Borah (Idaho), to authorize expenditure of \$15,000,000 for the relief of persons not now on WPA. But the long Saturday session, though filled with anti-climactic work, the Senate rejected, 47 to 46, the \$875,000,000 recommendation accepted instead the \$725,000,000 provided by its Appropriations Committee.

Clark on Future Bill Senator Clark (Dem., Mo.) told reporters today the vote close to indicate what happen on future appropriation bills, he added. "Of course are a good many of us here scrutinize every bill closely it comes up, and each measure have to stand on its own."

On the floor, Senator Borah (Dem.), Alabama, generally criticized an administrative porter although he voted economy bloc on relief, he could not conceive that Roosevelt "regards this as an issue of principle, as a demarcation between support his administration and the feel unkindly to him."

The Senate does not meet until Wednesday. The House though in session, is expected to undertake little legislation mid-week.

Amie Invited to Inquiry A Senate sub-committee Thomas R. Amie to attend hearing on his nomination Interstate Commerce Commission. Amie told reporters he was prepared.

The House Military Affairs Committee called spokesmen American Defense League for tomorrow. The committee expected to look for the controversial question proving the tiny Pacific Guam.

Revision of two major laws—social security and National Labor Relations Act—receive preliminary discussion. The Senate Labor Committee will take up proposed Federation of Labor amendments. The Labor Act amendments are designed to restrict the power of the National Labor Board.

The House Ways and Means Committee will begin an inquiry into proposed Social Security amendments. Committee expect to hear old-age pensioners as well as administrative provisions of the present security Act.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1939.

PAGES 1—10B

PART TWO

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Missouri; Ludlow (Dem.), Indiana;
Snyder (Dem.), Pennsylvania; Col-
lier (Dem.), South Carolina; Mc-
Johnson (Dem.), West Virginia; Tar-
ver (Rep.), New York; Wiggles-
worth (Rep.), Massachusetts; and
Lambertson (Rep.), Kansas.

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was anti-climatic. The Senate ended
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mittee.

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proposed Social Security changes
Wednesday. Committee members
expect to hear old-age pension ad-
vocates as well as administration
proponents of expanding old-age
provisions of the present Social Se-
curity Act.

Russia's Third Five-Year Plan; Molotov Says Communism Is Goal Now That Socialism Is Achieved

Chief Commissar Expects Industrial Im-
provements to Help Win "Historic
Battle With Capitalism."

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Jan. 30.—The program
of the Third Five-Year Plan, carry-
ing the Soviet Union into a
"gradual transition from Socialism
to Communism," was published to-
day by the Communist Party organ
Pravda.

The program will be outlined by
Vyacheslav Molotov, chairman of
the Council of People's Commissars,
before the Communist Party Con-
gress March 10.

Continued emphasis on heavy
industry and defense manufacturing
and scheduled increases in the
production of consumer goods were
outstanding in the plan, started last
year.

"In the third five-year plan," Mol-
otov writes, "the U. S. S. R. entered
a new stage of development, the
stage of completion of the construc-
tion of a classless Socialist society
and the gradual transition from So-
cialism to Communism."

"The U. S. S. R. is transformed
into an economically independent
country which provides its economy
and defense with all necessary tech-
nical equipment."

"In the rate of its development
the country which provides its econ-
omy and defense with all necessary
technical equipment."

"The U. S. S. R. holds first place in the world. In-
sufficiency in the volume of in-
dustrial output in the U. S. S. R.
in comparison with the most ad-
vanced technically and economically
of the capitalist countries, must be
completely eliminated in order to
secure the final victory for Com-
munism in its historic competition
with capitalism."

"Now we can and must squarely
set ourselves in practice and accom-
plish the main economic task of the
U. S. S. R.—to create a solid em-
phasis in the economic sphere the

pass in the economic sphere the

of Europe and the United States."

The outline noted at the outset
that under the Second Five-Year
Plan "all exploiting classes were
finally eliminated, all factors giv-
ing birth to exploitation of man by
man and division of society into
exploiters and exploited was com-
pletely eliminated."

"The most difficult task of the
Socialist revolution was accom-
plished—collectivization of agricul-
ture . . . and Socialism, "the
first stage of Communism," was "in
the main built up."

Seeks Rise in Real Wages.
Molotov said the consumption of
goods was to be increased from one
and one-half to two times "and
therefore it is necessary to increase
the production of consumer goods
and foodstuffs to make possible a
corresponding increase in real
wages."

The cultural and technical level
of workers must be increased to
that of engineers, he declared. The
plan called for an 88 per cent av-
erage increase for all industry by
1942.

In the program the following in-
creases were set forth as Soviet
goals, with the level of 1937 pro-
duction represented as 100:
Heavy industry, 203; consumer
goods, 169; machine building, 235;
automobiles, 132; railway cars, 123;
trucks, 181; petroleum, 177; pig
iron, 152; steel, 156; chemicals, 227;
cement, 183; timber, 180; paper, 156;
cotton goods, 142; woolen goods,
167; leather goods, 143; sugar, 144,
and canned foods, 206.

There will be more attention to
the development of local indus-
tries, Molotov said, and less empha-
sis on gigantic projects.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE PLAN DELAYED BY JAPANESE ENVOYS

Conference of Diplomats
at Paris Said to Have De-
cided to Wait Until Situa-
tion Clears.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—A project for
an outright military alliance among
Japan, Germany and Italy was re-
ported yesterday to have been
shelved temporarily by a confer-
ence of six Japanese diplomats in
Paris.

Sources close to the Japanese
Embassy said the Tokyo Govern-
ment had notified the diplomats it
would make its decision according
to their recommendation.

Both Chancellor Hitler and Pre-
mier Mussolini were said to have
been pressing for action so they
might take it into account in their
speeches this week.

The diplomats were represented
as having differed widely over the
advantages of concluding such an
alliance now.

The Ambassadors to Berlin and
Rome were reported to be strongly
in favor of immediate action, but
their colleagues from four other
capitals insisted the project would
fail to benefit Japan.

The only agreement reached in
the conference was to postpone dis-
cussion until the European situa-
tion becomes clearer.

Diplomats at Meeting.
The diplomats meeting here in-
cluded Mamoru Shigemitsu, Am-
bassador to London; Toshiro Shi-
bata, Ambassador to Rome; Saburo
Kurusu, Ambassador to Brussels;
Mankoto Yano, Minister to In-
surgent Spain; Eiichi Amau, Min-
ister to Bern and observer at the
League of Nations; and a secre-
tary representing Gen. Matsuhiko
Oshima, Ambassador to Berlin, who
was prevented by illness from mak-
ing the trip to Paris.

The conference was called at the
suggestion of Shiroatori and Gen.
Oshima, who met recently at San
Remo on the Italian Riviera.

Both of these Ambassadors were
said to favor the immediate sign-
ing of a military alliance to sup-
plant the present Anti-Comintern
Pact, which they helped to nego-
tiate.

(The Anti-Comintern Pact, which
binds the signatories to defense
against Communism, was formed
Nov. 25, 1936, by Germany and
Japan. Italy joined Nov. 6, 1937,
and last Jan. 13 Hungary accepted
an invitation to become a partner.)

Hostility of U. S.
Other diplomats at the Paris con-
ference were said to have declared
that Japan would only increase the
hostility of the United States and
Great Britain in signing such an
open agreement. They are reported
also to have said that Japan should
abstain strictly from interfering in
European affairs.

Both Italy and Germany were
said to be eager to sign an out-
right military alliance with Tokyo.
As soon as the issues become
clear in Europe between the Rome-
Berlin axis and the Anglo-French
allies, it was reported the Japanese
diplomats would meet again to dis-
cuss the alliance project.

The Japanese Ambassadors at
Warsaw and Moscow, Hideichi Sa-
koh and Shigenori Togo, would
take part in the new conference,
it was said.

Reports of a rapprochement be-
tween Germany and Russia, which
might swing Japan away from its
alliance with Germany, have been
the subject of French parliamen-
tary discussion. It was not dis-
continued.

Continued on Page 10, Column 5.

Former Kaiser Celebrating His Birthday at Doorn



FORMER KAISER WILHELM (center) of Germany surrounded by relatives and guests on his
eightieth birthday in his home at Doorn, Holland. —International News Photo by Radio From London.

BRAZILIAN DELEGATION SAILS FOR WASHINGTON

Foreign Minister Coming to
This Country at the In-
vitation of Roosevelt.

By the Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 30.—
Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha
sailed for Washington yesterday to
discuss mutual interests of the
United States and Brazil, at the in-
vitation of President Roosevelt.

Accompanied by four aids, he left
aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam,
which is scheduled to reach New
York Feb. 9.

The probability that financial
questions would be raised was
strengthened by the inclusion of
Marcos de Souza Dantas, a Banco
do Brazil financial expert, in
Aranha's party.

One question thought to be sched-
uled for discussion is the facilitat-
ing of exchange payments to Uni-
ted States exporters. They frequent-
ly have had to wait long periods.

It also was considered possible
the conferences would include a
discussion on the resumption of
payments on Brazil's external debt.

President Getulio Vargas in a
statement Nov. 9, a year after the
payments had been suspended, said
the Government was "disposed to
examine with those interested any
practical scheme to benefit credit-
ors of the United States."

The Government budget for the
calendar years 1938 and 1939 each
include about \$12,500,000 for pay-
ment on the external debt.

A foreign bondholders' protec-
tive council at the end of 1936 re-
ported Brazilian bonds held by
United States investors totaled
\$369,949,809.

It is thought Argentina will ob-
serve the discussions closely. It
showed considerable anxiety in the
efforts of Cordell Hull, United
States Secretary of State, more
than a year ago to lease navy de-
stroyers to Brazil and in the re-
cent efforts of a North American
grain broker to sell wheat to Bra-
zil with a United States subsidy.

The proposed sale threatened Ar-
gentina's wheat sales to Brazil.
European nations are expected to
follow the Washington talks with
interest. This is especially true of

GAS MASK PRIVATE PROPERTY OF HOLDER, BRITISH JUDGE SAYS

Court Refuses to Punish Man for
Damage to One of 40,000 Is-
sued Last September.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Nearly 40,000
gas masks distributed during last
September's crisis over Czechoslo-
vakia were classed as private prop-
erty today in a court decision.

A case against a man in a Ches-
terfield court was dismissed when
the public prosecutor failed to es-
tablish his contention a mask was
"his majesty's property" and the
defendant should be punished for
damaging it.

The Magistrate, however, said
ruined masks probably would not
be replaced free of charge by the
Government in case of war.

Hundreds of masks have been
damaged by children, otherwise
rendered worthless, or appropriated
as souvenirs by American and other
tourists.

MUSLEMS DEMAND PART IN PALESTINE CONFERENCE

President of All-India League In-
sists That Arab National
Demands Be Granted.

By the Associated Press.

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.—India's Mus-
lems added new complications to-
day to Britain's worries over the
strife-torn Holy Land by demand-
ing representation at the forthcom-
ing London conference on Palesti-
ne.

Mohamed Ali Jinnah, president
of the All-India Moslem League, ca-
bined British Prime Minister Cham-
berlain, the Marquis of Zetland,
Secretary of State for India, and
Colonial Secretary Malcolm Mac-
Donald a demand that Arab national
demands in Palestine be granted.

He warned that failure of the Lon-
don conference would have "most
disastrous consequences through-
out the Moslem world."

The conference, called by Britain
in an attempt to settle the Arab-
Jewish feud in the Holy Land, is
expected to start early next month.

ABYSS WIDENING IN GERMANY, SAYS THOMAS MANN

Gulf Opens Between Peo-
ple and Government —
Exile Sees Tendency of
Opposition to Unite.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Thomas
Mann, German writer and exile
from Naziism, said the "abyss" be-
tween the German people and their
Government is "becoming quicker."

Speaking in careful, if at
times uncertain English, and with
the occasional aid of Mrs. Mann,
he said that the opposition to Hit-
ler was now many-sided, but that
there were indications of "strong
tendencies to unite this opposi-
tion."

Mann expressed agreement with
those who think Hitler must be
crushed before there will be any
peace—crushed either by the Ger-
man people or by the democracies.
"Better it would be by the Ger-
man people," Mann said, "and espe-
cially since it does not look like
the democracies of Europe would
help."

Mann said he thought the poli-
cies of the Chamberlain govern-
ment in Great Britain actually aid-
ed the dictatorship and added that
"the fear of Russia and Socialism
is stronger than the hate of Fac-
ism."

Once Despaired Politics.
Mann confessed that democracy
was alien to his "bourgeois intel-
lectual origins" and discussed his con-
version to the idea that "politics
is part of the human problem." He
told, too, how as a "bourgeois Ger-
man" he once disdained politics as
beneath a cultured man and said
there were many others in Ger-
many of a like mind, which he in-
dicated, might partly account for
the current situation in that nation.

The story of his conversion to the
idea that politics is a part of the
human problem he has told in an
article in a special "Calling Ameri-
ca" number of Survey Graphic
given over to an interpretation of
how the 1930's have led to democ-
racy reaches into the United States.

"The unhappy course of German
history," he writes, "which has is-
sued in the cultural catastrophe of
Continued on Page 6, Column 3.

SMOKE...

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM BECOMES A SIMPLE SUM

THE PROBLEM is St. Louis smoke—a simple
sum when people realize a smokeless fuel must
be burned. From there the solution is obvious—
a processed Illinois coal is destined to make
St. Louis smokeless.

Tests by disinterested persons have proved that
Carbonite can be burned over a heating year at no
greater cost than an average grade of soft coal.

Add to this the facts that Carbonite is pro-
cessed from Illinois coal, will increase employ-
ment; will burn anywhere coal will burn; and
heating satisfaction is guaranteed—so you have
the St. Louis smoke problem solved.

People are progressive and want to do things
the simplest, most efficient and economical way.
So even when smoke is not a problem, people
are switching to Carbonite.

RADIANT FUEL CORPORATION

118 OLIVE ST. Manufacturers of Carbonite ST. LOUIS, MO.

If your fuel dealer cannot serve you call Central 7266

"GRIME DOES NOT PAY"

SNOW SHOVELS

ORDER BY PHONE
•It's Convenient
•It's Prompt
JUST DIAL
EVERGREEN 2070
FREE DELIVERY
In St. Louis, Suburbs and
E. St. Louis

Splendid Snow Shovel
with large, heavy, green
enamel blade, fitted on
long handle with D-
shaped grip.
A \$1.00 Value
77c
SLIP-PROOF ICE GREASERS
Prevent ice from forming
on your shoes. Complete with
enamel straps. For pairs—
25c

AUTO SKID CHAINS
For all size tires.
Priced, per set, from—\$2.25

AUTO EMERGENCY CHAINS
Fits all size tires. Priced
from—29c

FLEXIBLE STEERING SLEDS
Flexible easy steering, varnished
hardwood top, cruciform
steel runners, heavy
rigid steel braces. 32-
inch size, for only—
30-inch 40-inch 45-inch
\$1.57 \$1.77 \$2.37

CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
811 NORTH 6TH ST. 1616 SOUTH KINGSHIGHWAY 6301 EASTON AVE.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER,
December 12, 1878.
Published by
The Pultzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER,
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Figures on the River Front Project.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

CITIZENS of St. Louis who have been wondering for several years what has happened to the city's contribution of \$2,250,000 toward the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial on the river front, will no doubt be glad to get some definite information as to the status of the project as of this date.

By referring to the Federal budget for 1940, I find the alleged expenditures for 1938 at \$144,030. Since there had been no appropriation authorized by the Congress for the project up to this date, the amount is carried forward charged to donations obligated as minus \$144,030. During the fiscal year 1938, which ended on June 30 last, 43 persons were carried on the project payrolls at salaries of \$108,888.

For the fiscal year 1939 which ends June 30, 1939, the estimated expenditures are budgeted at less than \$743,150. The number of employees is listed at 104.

For the fiscal year 1940, the budget estimates proposed the expenditure of minus \$1,392,820. Thus the entire contribution is budgeted for expenditure by June 30, 1940.

At this point in this recital of facts, it is pertinent to mention that the Acting Comptroller-General in his annual report for the fiscal year 1937, page 38, in speaking of contributions in cash for various projects, said:

"There appears, however, no provisions in such act (the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935) and subsequent relief acts, or other statutory authority whereby any agency of the Government may accept monetary contributions or donations of money to be expended by Federal officials to supplement Federal allotments in the execution of projects approved under the relief appropriation acts."

It might also be well to remind the people of St. Louis who are interested in the projected memorial that, under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of Aug. 21, 1935, under which the project is being carried forward, the appropriation of funds for historic sites is a function specifically reserved to Congress. In particular the act provides:

"That no contract or co-operative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general funds of the Treasury unless or until Congress specifically authorizes the expenditure."

From this it can be deduced that no Federal money can be expended on the preservation of an historic site in St. Louis or elsewhere, unless Congress specifically authorizes the expenditure.

The budget for 1940 purports to show an authorized revised appropriation for 1939 of \$37,540, but I have diligently searched all appropriations for 1939 and do not find that such authorization exists in fact.

For further light on the expenditures, referring again to the budget for 1940, we find on Page A-82 under "Trust Accounts" the following data:

EXPENDITURES.

Jefferson Nat. Exp. Mem.
Actual 1938 ————— \$133,780.82
Estimated 1939 ————— 743,100.00
Estimated 1940 ————— 1,390,000.00

An examination of the budgeted proposed expenditures for 1939 and 1940 reveals that the project employs engineers, real estate officers, land appraisers, architects and landscape architects, curators, designers, topographical draftsmen, museum preparators, research technicians, museum preparator sculptors and many others.

The rentals of office space in St. Louis are budgeted at \$12,000 a year and land purchases for 1939 are estimated at \$500,000. The budget shows that \$3891 was spent for "equipment" in the fiscal year 1938 and the projected expenditures for 1939 and 1940 for this same item amount to \$4000 each year.

In conclusion, may I be permitted to announce that in co-operation with Representative W. P. Lambertson of Kansas, the writer will conduct a campaign for a vigorous investigation to determine (1) by what authority the contribution of the City of St. Louis in the amount of \$2,250,000 was turned over to the National Park Service for the preservation of historic sites and (2) what amount of this trust fund has actually been expended.

PAUL O. PETERS, Chairman,
Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee,
Washington.

A City Hospital Experience.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I WELL recall my own experience in City Hospital at a time when I was less fortunate. Because there were not enough nurses, I many times helped carry trays, fed helpless patients and get them drinking water, during the period of my recuperation. I volunteered these little services willingly, but my untrained hands could not substitute for the needed care of a trained nurse. I observed conditions that I shall never forget.

Some time later I spent a short time in the City Hospital of Washington, D. C. Here everything was different. Every reasonable wish was granted and, although ill and without many friends, I was given the same attention which would have been accorded a Senator's daughter.

As long as there is one penny spent on other less necessary projects, how can the civic conscience permit such conditions to continue?

MRS. CECIL S. WILKINSON.

THE PRIME MINISTER AT HOME.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned to his home town of Birmingham Saturday night, formally to address the Jewelers' Association, but actually to talk to his lifelong friends and neighbors. The occasion was in the line of a family tradition. It was his happy privilege, as he pleasantly acknowledged, to speak to the sons of the same people, under the same auspices, as his father and elder brother had been accustomed to do. His pride in Birmingham, in the city's importance in England's industrial annals, is a chapter of economic achievement with which the Chamberlain name is proudly associated.

Those circumstances account for the warmth and candor of the report. Mr. Chamberlain knew his audience was sympathetic. He could, therefore, say, in his modest way, that he was satisfied with what he had done, officially. He could take cognizance of his critics, and could cite the fact that none of them had to carry the responsibility of decision. But having saved the peace, as he feels he did at Munich, he realizes that the peace has not been won.

How realistically England appreciates that truth was stated in the explicit terms of facts and figures. If war must come, England will be prepared. The work of preparation is proceeding swiftly, under efficient organization. Where statistics were permissible, they were given. All this without the least trace of a chip-on-the-shoulder accent, but solely in the spirit of the Government's solemn obligation to the people of England. He unreservedly concurred in the position of President Roosevelt's New Year message that the democracies must inevitably resist any threat to dominate the world by force.

Reference was made to the experience of one of his illustrious predecessors, the younger Pitt, who died, the speaker considerably observed, "before success crowned our efforts." History is not so kind. The second son of the great Chatham, the boy prodigy who fulfilled his youthful promise, failed in war. He failed because of his inability to comprehend the fanaticism of France, failed to understand the military genius and the colossal ambition of Napoleon "to dominate the world by force." Pitt thought he was fighting "the fops and harlots of Versailles." He was deceived by the Treaty of Amiens, in especial, which, he was confident, had assured the peace. The spectacular exploit at Ulm, which he dismissed as fiction, was shortly afterward confirmed with terrifying emphasis at Austerlitz.

Macaulay's estimate is a sincere attempt justly to sum up the brilliant career:

A Minister of great talents, honest intentions and liberal opinions, pre-eminently qualified, intellectually and morally, for the part of a parliamentary leader, and capable of administering with prudence and moderation the government of a prosperous and tranquil country, but unequal to surprising and terrible emergencies, and liable, in such emergencies, to err grievously, both on the side of weakness and on the side of violence.

From the dust of Westminster Neville Chamberlain might well hear the admonition: "Beware of scraps of paper."

SANDRINGHAM'S BOMBING DRILL.

The British royal family made its contribution to the movement for air raid protection Saturday by ordering a sham aerial bombardment of Sandringham House. This brings to mind the fact that in the last war the German bombers, acting upon orders from the Kaiser, uniformly refrained from attacks upon any of the royal abodes in and around London. But now the Kaiser is in exile and Der Fuehrer not only is not a kinsman of the ruling family of Britain, but is known for his scorn for the amenities. Totalitarian warfare is a stranger to the niceties that prevailed in previous conflicts, so the drill at Sandringham may have been something more than a dramatization of the air raid protection movement.

Gen. Franco is studying German and Italian. Getting ready for the tough job of serving two masters.

YEATS: POET AND PATRIOT.

It fell to William Butler Yeats to reawaken "the harp that once though Tara's halls . . ." whose silence was lamented by Thomas Moore, and to revive "the soul of music" for which the Irish people were long celebrated in song and story. The spirit of the ancient bards lived again in Yeats; he expressed the genius of his native land as none had done since Tara's harp fell silent. The simple, wistful beauty of his lyrics is as compelling and nostalgic as dawn over Killarney. The eerie myths of Erin come back to the modern world, clothed in all their mystic symbolism.

Yeats was more than a great poet and playwright; he was a great patriot. No man was more responsible than he for the Irish renaissance of the last few decades. His objective was not only to restore departed literary glories, but to bring back liberty as well. With Lady Gregory, he founded the Abbey Theater, a major force in calling world attention to the Irish nation's cultural tradition. "Your mother Eire is always young," Yeats sang in his transmutation of politics into poetry. And out of his writings came much of the inspiration that helped carry the battle against fearful odds to the fulfillment of what has become virtual autonomy.

Yeats was sentimental, merry, introspective, musical, as are the Gaels by ancient repute. His philosophy is summarized in one stanza of the lulling "Fiddler of Dooney":

For the good are always merry,
Save by an evil chance,
And the merry love to fiddle,
And the merry love to dance . . .

Again, that New York Judge may have been hot, but you wouldn't call him a bench-warmer.

WHAT JUSTICE FRANKFURTER BELIEVES.

Felix Frankfurter today takes the oath of office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and assumes the seat of the late Justice Cardozo and, before Cardozo, of Oliver Wendell Holmes. It is an occasion which marks the admission to the highest court of a man pre-eminently qualified for the important work to which he has been called.

Although no one familiar with Mr. Frankfurter's writings on democratic procedure and constitutional government has given them any credence, reports of a character in keeping with ridiculous statements of publicity seekers at the Senate hearing have continued to appear in a few places. The Chicago Daily Tribune sent a writer to Cambridge and New Haven to spin yarns of Marxism and other radical teachings in the Harvard and Yale law schools, with special attention to the new jurist.

Justice Frankfurter is his own best spokesman on

this subject. We refer our readers to the extract from one of his addresses printed on this page. Seldom has an American's belief in his system of government and its capacity to meet its problems been stated so cogently and so movingly.

SHOULD WE SELL PLANES TO FRANCE?

That aviation development has changed the whole character and strategy of warfare is by this time recognized by all. Just how it will affect our country's defense problems is just now commanding the attention of experts. Maj. Al Williams and Gen. Frank M. Andrews, in recent articles in the Post-Dispatch, have brought home the importance of this new military arm. Neither writer may be considered jingoistic, for civilian spokesmen in Washington have urged larger fleets than either of these military men. They point out a sensible course for defending our own shores from the 10,000-mile bombers of the immediate future, and for getting the best value out of every defense dollar.

In this connection, the current debate over sale of war planes to France is pertinent. Some opposition has developed in Congress over the disclosure (inadvertently, through an accident at Los Angeles last week) that American manufacturers are negotiating with the French Government. The Senate Military Affairs Committee is hearing testimony on the subject, and a thorough airing, as is highly desirable, is in prospect.

In principle, there should be no opposition to sales to the French, so long as the deals are on a cash-and-carry basis, with no involvement of our Government. So long as this country's program is still in the debate stage, and the factories have received no orders, it is better on every count to have them turning out planes for a friendly Power than to remain idle.

By the Government's request, American manufacturers have ceased selling planes to Japan. Certainly public opinion will prefer sales to France, a Power arming to defend democracy, rather than to militaristic Japan, now engaged in destroying a neighbor's sovereignty and in killing its civilians in bombing raids. The only point subject to criticism is the secrecy in which the French deals have been shrouded.

When the American program is completed, it, of course, should have the right of way. Gen. Malin Craig, Army Chief of Staff, gives assurance that the French have received none of this country's military secrets. The protest against sales would therefore seem to be largely "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Attorney-General McKittrick has arrived just in time to help clean up St. Louis. Won't someone please give him a snow shovel?

ANOTHER MISHAP IN A SINISTER CASE.

James J. Hines, Tammany district leader now on trial a second time for alleged conspiracy in a policy racket operated by the late notorious Dutch Schultz, was again fortunate yesterday when George Weinberg, the key witness, committed suicide. At Hines' first trial last summer, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey slipped up by asking a question on a subject outside the record. A mistrial was declared. Weinberg, the strong-arm lieutenant of the murderous Dutch Schultz, had given testimony which Dewey was counting on heavily. He had told, with brutal frankness, of delivering "rake-offs" with payroll regularity to Hines.

This same testimony, according to the prosecution, can be offered again by reading the transcript. However, much of the effect may be lost. The reading of a paper is not so impressive on a jury as the words actually coming from the lips of the gangster who enforced Schultz's commands with a pistol.

The old-age pension plan has closed two poorhouses in Illinois. Not good, but twice as good as Missouri's record.

OUR LOST ATLANTIS.

Many a *Mon Dieu* ripped the Paris twilight when the French Academy announced the other day that the dictionary it is at work on would not be completed until the year 2000 and, in the meantime, none of its findings would be published. Fancy waiting more than half a century for a dictionary! A desolate prospect, in any language, under any sun.

And yet a far drearier experience might be related. How would our French friends feel if there were no hope at all on their horizon; if centuries would wither, millennia slip by, if eternity itself would be getting paunchy and graying at the temples, and still no possibility of again poring over a dictionary which once they had fondly scoured?

That would be something to *Mon Dieu* about, wouldn't it?

The dark, forbidding night when the foul deed was perpetrated has all but disappeared from recollection. The thief is by this time, we calculate, in complacent possession of his loot. Doubtless he plumes himself as the miscreant who committed the perfect crime. Another time occupies the stand, as worthy, perhaps, as the lost treasure. But every now and then something happens, like this French Academy's communique, to set the whole Post-Dispatch editorial department raving at the fiend who stole our dictionary.

Another Cabinet shake-up in England. Good old Neville's umbrella is beginning to look like a Big Stick.

FOR A CHANGE IN THE PRIMARY DATE.

One simple, easy and constructive change which the Missouri Legislature should make is the removal of the primary to a month more suitable than August. The reasons for such a change are familiar. August usually finds Missouri with its highest temperatures and interest in public affairs consequently at its lowest ebb. It is the chief vacation month, with the result that many Missourians are out of their State and so prohibited from participating in the nominations. In short, the present primary month reduces to a minimum the part the rank and file of voters play in selecting candidates for office. A change to an earlier date or a later one—to May or June or to early fall—would be a great improvement. Most states have avoided midsummer primaries. Missouri should correct its mistake. Here is a chance for the Legislature to perform a public service.

Johnny Mize has signed to play first base for the Cardinals, and Branch Rickey is putting the finishing touches on the 1939 model of his flag-waving speech.



THE OLD MEAT HOUND IS AT IT AGAIN.

Meeting the Challenge to Democracy

Europe's failure to solve problems through popular government makes it doubly imperative that this country succeed, university president says; finds some Americans are disillusioned, so urges effort to rally them to defense of nation's fundamentals; suggests that schools, press, radio and screen unite in setting forth the issues.

From an Address by C. A. Dykstra, President, University of Wisconsin, Before National Municipal League Conference in Baltimore.

IN the early years of the century, we were counting upon the fact that there was a growing democratization of European political institutions. Many of us felt that much more progress was being made in these older countries than we were able to make over here, given our peculiar frontier experience and our individualistic conception of a way of life.

This idyllic and comfortable picture has changed, and rather suddenly. As we look across the water today, we see little that is encouraging to us and much to fear. Our attention is completely distracted from any study of European administrative techniques because the democratic organization which we assumed was a substantial achievement in these older countries has been thrown into the discard, and we face new and rather terrifying lessons to be learned from our onetime imitators.

Such democracies as still persist in Europe today seem to find themselves compelled to come to terms with the dictatorships which have been built upon the ruins of democratic experiments. We realize with some amazement that the so-called democratic solution to which we have given our loyalties through the years not only has failed in many places but is on trial in many others. It is a disheartening and tragic fact to be reckoned with.

I have been asking myself what this means to us who still cherish the idea of democracy for the United States. We in this country are facing situations both political and economic which democracy in Europe seemed unable to solve through the agencies of popular government.

We are being told that France, for instance, cannot accommodate her present difficulties without some resort to strong-arm methods such as are being used by her neighbors. With the possible exception of England, it seems quite possible that before long the United States will be the only surviving Power for world democracy.

We have been emphasizing efficiency and the possibilities of achieving effective results through democratic governmental agencies. Quite naturally, we have taken for granted the perpetuation in America of the democratic process. In these latter days, none the less, we are finding many who say they are disillusioned.

Faith in the democratic experiment is not as strong even in the United States as it was a decade ago. Moreover, our traditional way of life is being assailed from the outside. The short-wave radio broadcasts from other shores and the activity of propagandists here and there in local communities are raising questions in the minds of many Americans which make us wonder sometimes just how invulnerable to world movements America is.

It is not time for all our educational enterprises in the United States to recognize how widespread is the teaching throughout the world which by precept and implication throws overboard the whole theory and method of democracy? Is it not time for us to find out why it has been so easy for the dictators to get rid of our democratic processes? We have thought it unnecessary to fire the imagination of our people with a passion for our traditional way of life. The dictators are not making this mis-

SIMILE OF THE MONTH.

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
THE orchestra for the month's most expressive description should go to Wellington Sloane of the Brooklyn Music School. Swinging the classics, declared this composer-teacher, is like "drawing a mustache on Mona Lisa."

Mr. Sloane is a swing fan and has defended it in his music appreciation courses, but only as "the beginning of music." Attempting to apply its elements to rhythms and harmonies to Beethoven and Bach is desecration, he insists. "The great musical heritage of the past needs no new interpretations."

We approve his viewpoint and admire his language. We have no fault to find with swing as such—indeed, we have helped to promote it—but making a jitterbug out of Siegfried is much too much.

Words of the New Justice

From an Address by Felix Frankfurter Before the Survey Associates, New York City, Feb. 1, 1933.

TECHNOLOGICAL invention has caused an enormous saving of labor. Social invention must find ways for a sustained technological society.

This implies more than an eventual restoration of the standards of living which have been lost. It demands an advance in standards—more health, better housing, higher levels of education, esthetic development, fruitful uses of ampler leisure. Thus only, in the belief of a growing body of opinion, will we master the machine and not be mastered by it. Thus only will there be markets for the ever-increasing potentialities of field and factory.

A good part of our past is dead. To hope for its revival is tragic illusion. New circumstances condition the nation's well-being; how they are met will determine the national welfare. The road to yesterday's prosperity is largely barred. Recovery, too much pursued by incantation, must deal with factors which in their combination certainly create a new situation. They constitute a decisively different environment, both economic and psychological, from the slough out of which past depressions have moved.

The country cannot become richer by making the quality of its social life poorer. Child welfare, health, education, recreation, security for old age, a wider diffusion of esthetic opportunities for the masses, are indicated alike by the amenities of a civilized society and the consumptive needs of modern industry. In the promotion of these ends the Government will have more and not less share; more and not less public funds will be needed for their realization.

The ultimate governing forces of the world are ideas—what men believe in and distrust. Do not report accurately when I note the important psychological factor of a growing disbelief in the fairness of our capitalist scheme and even in its capacity to achieve its purposes?

The way out lies in bold and laborious grappling with the basic forces of our economic situation. But we have been told, and are still told, that the path of wisdom cannot be faced and that the hard road of action will not support it. I have not believed it in the past. I believe it less today.

The one generalization that can fairly be made about public opinion is that the public responds to truth-telling and courage in high places. Moreover, the function of political leadership is to lead, and not to allow action to be distracted because generalized public opinion is confused and distracted.

NAZI ANECDOTE.

Paul Dehn in Courier (London).
A CITIZEN of Berlin, fed to the teeth with Hitlerism, decided to commit suicide. The best way to die, he argued, was to drink himself to death. So he drank three bottles of gin. But it was ersatz (synthetic substitute) gin; so he didn't die.

He bought a rope, and tried to hang himself. But it was ersatz rope, and broke; so he didn't die.

In despair, the Berlin citizen decided to live. To cheer himself up, he went out and had a whacking good meal at the nearest restaurant. It was ersatz food; and he died.

END OF A GREAT RACE.

From the Detroit News.
This generation of hard drinkers is the last, a sociologist says. Thus a great race is passing—hurrying itself against trees in high-powered cars.

TODAY at

By WA

This B

THE situation in Europe described in the situation in it. It may be that it is certain important respects very different situation.

In September, the British, French democracies had to decide whether they would risk a war which they would have had to support the Czechs. Today, Hitler, Mussolini have to decide whether they will risk a war in which rather than the French and British, would have to take the side. That is what getting or Corsica involves.

As a military and as a political problem, the situation is almost completely the opposite of what it was last summer.

It is, I believe, the settling of all military men that in fighting for the Czechs, the British and French were not prepared to pay the price in blood and treasure of a military offensive. Had they gone to war, they would have been disarmed from the start they would have been asking themselves must die and have their citizenship for the sake of the and the other small nations of Europe.

The diplomats might be that in fighting for the Czechs were fighting for their nation's interests. But what the man saw was that he had to charge against the army when Germany was invading France.

The British and French got at Munich because their Central Europe was not indisputably great enough to ante the united willingness of their people to pay the price of sustained military offensive long period of years.

In the present crisis, the British and French are certainly, are in a stronger position than they were in September. If there is to be a war, it is Hitler who has to attack, and they have to attack not an ally of France, but France herself.

That this is a very different matter may be judged from the fact that in September the French government never had the option of attacking, and they have to attack not an ally of France, but France herself.

The British position, also, is a very different one. In September, the British were on land over strategic positions in France, and they were in a position to attack, and they have to attack not an ally of France, but France herself.

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ART PROJECT PAINTING

OPENS AT EAST ST. 40 Oils and Water Colors, St. Louis, Mo. To Be Exhibited for Two Weeks.

An exhibition of 40 oils and colors painted under the Art Project at Chicago, opens today at the Metropolitan 437 Missouri avenue, East St. The show will be open from 1:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. for two weeks.

The show was sent to St. Louis under the sponsorship of Central Trades and Labor Council and the Chamber of Commerce. Some of the artists represented are Aaron Bohrod, Norman H. Hackett, Max K. Jacob, Marshall D. S. Sigfusen, Walter P. son and John Wendall.

An auction of painting, sculpture and craft work done by the St. Louis Art Guild will be held at the Guild, 1010 Broadway, tonight at 8:30.

FUNERAL OF FRANK

Service Wednesday for Hide and Tallow Co. Funeral services for B. Binz, president of the B. Binz Co., who died of a heart attack Saturday at St. John's Hospital, will be held Wednesday at 9 o'clock at St. Paul Church, 3304 South Grand Blvd. Burial will be in the St. Louis Park.

Mr. Binz had been in the hospital for several months with a kidney ailment. He was 52 years old. He was the hide and tallow co. established by his father, years. His residence was at Lindell boulevard. Surviving wife, Mrs. Alice Binz, daughters, Miss Alice Binz, Mrs. Frances Grotholz, mother, Mrs. Mary A. Binz.

TODAY and TOMORROW

By WALTER LIPPMANN

This European Crisis

THE situation in Europe is being described as equal in gravity to the situation in September. It may be that it is. But in certain important respects it is a very different situation.

In September, the British and the French democracies had to decide whether they would risk a war in which they would have had to attack Germany and Italy. That is what supporting the Czechs would have meant. Today, Hitler and Mussolini have to decide whether they will risk a war in which they would have had to attack Germany and Italy. That is what supporting the Czechs would have meant.

As a military and as a psychological problem, the situation today is almost completely the opposite of what it was last summer.

It is, I believe, the settled opinion of all military men that in modern war on land a successful attack requires a superiority of perhaps as much as 3 to 1 in materials and in trained officers and resources. The offensive is a terribly costly undertaking, especially against prepared positions and against troops fighting on their own soil and defending their homeland.

Moreover, since modern wars are fought by the whole population, the morale of the attacker, that is to say his will to fight and his willingness to endure losses, must be much higher. His morale is harder to sustain than is that of the defender.

In September, the British and French peoples were not unitedly prepared to pay the price in blood and treasure of a military offensive. Had they gone to war, they would have been disheartened from the start, and from the start they would have been asking themselves why they must die and have their cities devastated for the sake of the Czechs and the other small nations of Central Europe.

The diplomats might tell them that in fighting for the Czechs they were fighting for their national interests. But what the ordinary man saw was that he and his son had to charge against the German army when Germany was not invading France.

The British and French gave way at Munich because their interest in Central Europe was not plainly and indisputably great enough to guarantee the united willingness of their people to pay the price of a sustained military offensive over a long period of years.

In the present crisis, the French certainly, and the British almost certainly, are in a fundamentally stronger position than they were in September. If there is to be war, the Mussolini-Hitler coalition has to attack, and they have to attack not an ally of France, but France herself.

That this is a very different matter may be judged from the fact that in September the French cabinet never felt it to be its position to the French Parliament; today M. Daladier and M. Bonnet have gone to Parliament and have received unanimous support. There can be little doubt that on the question of defending the Czechs, the French people are more unitedly determined than they were in September.

The British position, also, is psychologically much stronger. The British are a maritime people, and they are on land in a strategic position in the interior of the Continent are contrary to all their traditions. But they understand very well the necessity of sea power and the importance of Spain, of Spanish Morocco, of the Balearic Islands and of Tunis, to the maintenance of their sea power.

Under Marlborough in the eighteenth century, and under Wellington in the nineteenth century, the British went to war to keep Spain independent, so that it could not be used as a base from which to attack the command of the seas. Moreover, just as the French have an easier military problem now because they are on the defensive, so the British have an easier military problem because they are acting in a region where their navy is capable of being used effectively.

As against this, it may be said that the British and French have lost the support of the Czech army, and of loyalist Spain. It is by no means certain that these are net losses.

The Czechs had a fine army. But that army was one thing if Germany attacked France; it was another thing if France had to attack Germany. For if France had had to attack Germany, the Czechs would have been annihilated long before the French could have hoped to make a breach in the German lines.

Given the superiority of the defensive, the Czech army could have helped little in a war of attack against Germany; in a war of attack by Germany now the Germans have, to be sure, more troops available, but they would need many more troops than they did to hold the French in September.

As for loyalist Spain, it has been more of a liability than an asset in refusing to prolong the civil war. Only in that way are they able to clarify their real interest in the Spanish question, which is that Spain should remain a genuinely independent nation. And in taking this position, they are likely to get more support among the Spanish people as a whole than they could possibly have got by helping Barcelona to resist.

In any event, they really had no other choice. For what prevented them from assisting loyalist Spain was not, in the last analysis, the threat of Mussolini; it was the fact that intervention in the Spanish civil war would have divided the French and the British at home.

A democracy is a democracy; it cannot face great perils except on issues which unite the democracy. The civil war in Spain had to be removed as an internal issue in France and in Britain before the two nations could unite their peoples on the national issues which vitally concern them.

For these reasons, one is entitled, I think, to have faith that war can be averted in the present crisis. It all depends on whether Hitler believes that the British and French are as resolute as they seem to be. If he does, the chances are that he will not strike, and that he will restrain Mussolini. That will preserve the peace for the time being.

If he thinks that the British and French are bluffing again, as he knew that they were last summer, he will probably take a position from which he cannot retreat; then if they are bluffing again, they will go to a second Munich. And that will preserve the peace for the time being.

The risk of war lies in the third possibility: that Hitler will think they are bluffing when in fact they are not. So if they are not bluffing, everything depends upon their ability to convince Hitler by their public acts and by their confidential advice to him that this time they do mean what they say.

Poet Dead in France



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

IRISH POET, DIES AT 73

Succumbs on Riviera—Funeral Services There Today; Burial in Ireland.

By the Associated Press.

MONTONE, France, Jan. 30.—A simple funeral service was prepared at Roquebrune today for the Irish poet and playwright, William Butler Yeats, who died Saturday at his French villa on the Mediterranean Sea.

Yeats left his homeland for the warmth of the Riviera because of illness early last month. He suffered repeated heart attacks and was able to take only short walks in the garden of the house where he stayed since last Tuesday had been confined to his bed.

His widow will take the body later to Ireland, where Yeats was a leading figure in the literary renaissance of the country. He was 73 years old. He won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1923.

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ROOSEVELT OBSERVES HIS 57TH BIRTHDAY

Millions to Dance at Balls Tonight for Paralysis Fund.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Millions will dance tonight at balls celebrating President Roosevelt's fifty-seventh birthday.

The President will have the visiting actors around him when he broadcasts to the nation at 10:32 p. m. (St. Louis time) his thanks for the activities sponsored in his name for aiding infantile paralysis victims. His talk will be broadcast over three networks, Columbia, National and Mutual.

Among the actors here for the celebration are George Brent, Errol Flynn, Louis Rainer, Lili Damita, Bruce Cabot, Ralph Bellamy, Frank Fay, Jean Hersolt, Eleanor Powell, Annabella, Milti Green and Andrea Leeds.

Before the broadcast, the President will dine with a group of close friends and advisers, many of whom have been associated with his special campaign for the vice-presidency in 1920.

Nucleus of the dinner group will be the "Cuff Links Club," composed of persons to whom he has given gold cuff links in appreciation of their friendship.

Roosevelt received no callers today, other than the congressional leaders with whom he customarily confers on Mondays. He remained in the living quarters of the Executive Mansion working on mail and on his radio speech.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt danced through the rain last night to attend a special performance of "Outward Bound," with the New York cast. Proceeds of the play went to the paralysis fund.

Dime donations received at the White House for the infantile paralysis fund totaled \$64,942 last night. Thirty-four sacks of mail brought more dime donations in today's delivery. Last year the White House alone received \$36,000 in dime donations. The campaign still has several days to go.

PLANE STEWARDESS CHOSEN FOR DEBUT BY ARNO'S GROUP

Second Working Girl to Have Coming-Out Party in New York.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Peter Arno, artist, and his group of sponsors called to New York yesterday a dark-haired, 28-year-old, slender stewardess to make her bow before society as Cinderella of the month.

The young woman selected by Arno and his associates is Mae Leslie of Chicago, who left her home in New York City and came to New York to make her bow before society as Cinderella of the month.

The young woman is the second working girl the Arno group has undertaken to glorify. Recently they won and dined the daughter of a large capitalist, presenting her to society as their "niece."

Miss Leslie's debut, Arno informed her, is scheduled for Feb. 8, at the Chez Fire House in New York City.

"Thrilled to pieces," the pretty young stewardess, who stands 5 feet 5 inches and weighs 115 pounds, said when she wired Arno she would attend her coming-out party. She said she met Arno aboard a plane two weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Field Stockton Lowndes, 5642 Kingsbury boulevard, will leave Feb. 15 for Denver, where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McFall, 500 South Meramec street, Clayton, entertained 65 of their friends at a Gay Nineties party at their home Saturday night. Guests were greeted by the costumed host and hostess after 9 o'clock. Mrs. McFall wore the wedding gown of her mother, Mrs. Arthur J. Donnelly, the former Miss Kathryn Regan. Mr. McFall was attired in the Prince Albert mode.

The rathskeller of the McFall home was decorated with posters showing Florida Dixie, the Belle of the Nineties and other popular comedies of the era. Red checkered cloths covered the tables.

Mrs. David Kriegshaber, 4943

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SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Engaged to Marry

By the Associated Press.

Mrs. John Foster Symes of Denver is at the Park Plaza here, Mrs. Symes is the former Miss Florence Wade of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Krause II, 637 West Polo drive, and their daughter, Miss Florence Wade, will leave for the resort soon, accompanied by their granddaughter, Miss Florence Wade, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKittick Jones, McKittick road. They will be guests at El Mirador.

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HEAD OF WHITE HOUSE MESSAGE STAFF DIES

Edward W. Smithers, Aid to Presidents 40 Years, Succumbs to Heart Disease.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Edward W. Smithers, 69 years old, chief of communications at the White House, died of a heart attack yesterday.

He was assigned to the White House to fill an emergency need for a telegraph operator on Feb. 15, 1898, and remained with the presidential staff until his death. He formerly was an operator for the Associated Press in Washington.

He accompanied President McKinley's funeral cortege to Canton, O., and was in the Palace Hotel at San Francisco when President Harding died.

One of his prized keepsakes was a gold telegraph key which President Taft pressed to open the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in

STOCKS RISE, FELL SHARPLY ON A LIGHT TURNOVER

Steels, Motors, Metals,
Rails and Aircrafts Are
Leaders—Utilities Up a
Little Despite TVA Deci-
sion.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The stock market worked in rallying territory today, getting back fractions to around 6 points of last week's sharp losses.

Utilities slipped sharply after midday when the Supreme Court handed down the long-awaited TVA ruling in favor of the Government. These stocks quickly got back on their feet, however, and the majority finished with modest advances. The decision, which had been pretty well discounted, was a little better than had been looked for.

Brokers attributed the comeback in the share list partly to the belief that the market had been oversold. It was expressed by some that much of the Wall Street tension over foreign affairs.

The proceedings were exceptionally slow, especially in the forenoon, as many traders inclined to keep on neutral ground pending Hitler's speech before the Reichstag.

Financial quarters also seemed pleased with the moderation shown in Prime Minister Chamberlain's Saturday address, and that thought was expressed by some that much of the recent war talk may have been overdone.

Steels to Front in Rise.

With the ticker tape inclined to crawl throughout, transfers had approximated 700,000 shares.

The close showed 478 issues higher and 83 lower while 126 were unchanged.

Conspicuous on the advance were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Sears-Roebuck, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Westinghouse, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Du Pont and American Telephone.

Selected bonds advanced forward and U. S. Governments righted themselves after an early slump. Commodities were mixed. A severe storm at Chicago delayed opening of the grain pit until noon.

Wheat ended unchanged, 1/4 cent a bushel. Corn was off 1/4 to 1/2 cent. Cotton, in late transactions, was 35 cents a bale lower to up 30 cents.

European markets exhibited Sterling and the French franc were a shade either way near mid-afternoon, the former at \$4.67 1/2 and the latter at 2.64 cents.

News of the Day.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents advised that business and commodity price prospects for the immediate future do not warrant more liberal buying policies at this time.

Still sliding aircraft was the question as to possibly later overseas orders for domestic machines are in the making.

Over Week-end Developments.

The weekly survey of the magazine "Steel" said that while demand in this industry was up in gaining momentum, production was being supported by railroad, building and engineering construction purchasing.

"So far this month," the review added, "nothing has developed to alter expectations of a moderate upturn in steel production later this quarter. Because of surplus stocks at the opening of the year, some consuming industries have deferred buying of sheets and strip. Mills have reduced heavy backlogs accumulated in these products last quarter, and quiet in new ordering is tending to curtail output."

From machine-tool centers came word of a distinct increase in inquiries this month, continuing the trend which developed during the final quarter of 1938. Estimates were heard of 1939 activities in this field toppling of last year by 25 to 30 per cent.

Days' 15 Most Active Stocks.

Sales, closing price and net change of the 15 most active stocks: Curtiss Wright, 30.00, 7, up 1/2; North American, 19.00, 24, up 1/2; Colson, 10.00, 1, up 1/2; General Motors, 15.00, 4, up 1/2; U. S. Steel, 14.00, 6, up 1/2; Republic Steel, 13.00, 20, up 1/2; Bethlehem Steel, 12.00, 7, up 1/2; Anaconda, 11.00, 2, up 1/2; Chrysler, 10.00, 7, up 1/2; U. S. Rubber, 9.00, 4, up 1/2.

CARLOADINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Revenue freight carloadings on railroads reporting today for the week ended Jan. 29 included:

St. Louis — 38,640, 38,336, 34,995, 34,000, 33,640, 32,457, 32,457, 32,457, 32,457, 32,457.

Old-Led Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Securities Commission reported today that there had been no new crop deliveries and final prices were unchanged to 6 points up on general selling. Heavy winter shipments and a limited demand for cash wheat were depressing factors.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Cotton responded today to local support. There was some scattered trade buying. There was some bidding on new crop deliveries and final prices were unchanged to 6 points up on general selling. Heavy winter shipments and a limited demand for cash wheat were depressing factors.

INDEX COMMODITY AVERAGES

Other statistics showing economic trend

TREND OF STAPLE PRICES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Associated Press daily wholesale price index of 38 basic commodities.

(Monday's figure after close of markets)

Saturday — 66.20

Friday — 66.21

Week ago — 66.22

Month ago — 67.32

Year ago — 72.61

RANGE OF RECENT YEARS.

1938-39: 66.20 to 72.61

1937-38: 65.20 to 71.61

1936-37: 64.20 to 70.61

1935-36: 63.20 to 69.61

1934-35: 62.20 to 68.61

1933-34: 61.20 to 67.61

1932-33: 60.20 to 66.61

1931-32: 59.20 to 65.61

1930-31: 58.20 to 64.61

1929-30: 57.20 to 63.61

1928-29: 56.20 to 62.61

1927-28: 55.20 to 61.61

1926-27: 54.20 to 60.61

1925-26: 53.20 to 59.61

1924-25: 52.20 to 58.61

1923-24: 51.20 to 57.61

1922-23: 50.20 to 56.61

1921-22: 49.20 to 55.61

1920-21: 48.20 to 54.61

1919-20: 47.20 to 53.61

1918-19: 46.20 to 52.61

1917-18: 45.20 to 51.61

1916-17: 44.20 to 50.61

1915-16: 43.20 to 49.61

1914-15: 42.20 to 48.61

1913-14: 41.20 to 47.61

1912-13: 40.20 to 46.61

1911-12: 39.20 to 45.61

1910-11: 38.20 to 44.61

1909-10: 37.20 to 43.61

1908-09: 36.20 to 42.61

1907-08: 35.20 to 41.61

1906-07: 34.20 to 40.61

1905-06: 33.20 to 39.61

1904-05: 32.20 to 38.61

1903-04: 31.20 to 37.61

1902-03: 30.20 to 36.61

1901-02: 29.20 to 35.61

1900-01: 28.20 to 34.61

1899-00: 27.20 to 33.61

1898-99: 26.20 to 32.61

1897-98: 25.20 to 31.61

1896-97: 24.20 to 30.61

1895-96: 23.20 to 29.61

1894-95: 22.20 to 28.61

1893-94: 21.20 to 27.61

1892-93: 20.20 to 26.61

1891-92: 19.20 to 25.61

1890-91: 18.20 to 24.61

1889-90: 17.20 to 23.61

1888-89: 16.20 to 22.61

1887-88: 15.20 to 21.61

1886-87: 14.20 to 20.61

1885-86: 13.20 to 19.61

1884-85: 12.20 to 18.61

1883-84: 11.20 to 17.61

1882-83: 10.20 to 16.61

1881-82: 9.20 to 15.61

1880-81: 8.20 to 14.61

1879-80: 7.20 to 13.61

1878-79: 6.20 to 12.61

1877-78: 5.20 to 11.61

1876-77: 4.20 to 10.61

1875-76: 3.20 to 9.61

1874-75: 2.20 to 8.61

1873-74: 1.20 to 7.61

1872-73: 0.20 to 6.61

1871-72: 0.20 to 5.61

1870-71: 0.20 to 4.61

1869-70: 0.20 to 3.61

1868-69: 0.20 to 2.61

1867-68: 0.20 to 1.61

1866-67: 0.20 to 0.61

1865-66: 0.20 to 0.61

1864-65: 0.20 to 0.61

1863-64: 0.20 to 0.61

1862-63: 0.20 to 0.61

1861-62: 0.20 to 0.61

1860-61: 0.20 to 0.61

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Total sales today on the New York Stock

Exchange amounted to 790,200 shares, compared with 582,530 yesterday.

1,881,120 a week ago and 757,980 a year ago. Total sales from Jan. 1

to date was 24,062,590 shares, compared with 24,155,011 a year ago and

61,024,946 two years ago.

Following is a complete list of transactions giving sales, high, low,

closing prices and net changes.

Stocks and Sales High Low Close Chg.

Ann. Div. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. Bk. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. Can. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. Cel. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. Ch. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. C. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. E. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. F. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. G. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. H. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. I. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. J. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. K. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. L. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. M. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. N. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. O. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. P. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. Q. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. R. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. S. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. T. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. U. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. V. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. W. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. X. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. Y. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. Z. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AA. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AB. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AC. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AD. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AE. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AF. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AG. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AH. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

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Am. AK. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AL. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AM. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AN. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AO. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AP. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AQ. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AR. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AS. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

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Am. AY. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. AZ. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BA. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BB. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BC. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BD. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BE. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BF. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BG. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

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Am. BI. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BJ. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BK. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BL. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BM. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BN. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BO. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BP. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BQ. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BR. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

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Am. BX. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BY. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am. BZ. & P. 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

SPECIAL

THE BOND MARKET NEW YORK CURB STOCK MARKET Chicago Stock Market STEEL PRODUCTION RATE TO BE HIGHER

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Total bond sales today on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to \$4,367,250 compared with \$3,331,100 yesterday; \$8,840,425 a week ago and \$5,852,300 a year ago. Total sales from Jan. 1 to date were \$152,225,125 compared with \$186,080,100 a year ago and \$356,284,000 two years ago.

Following is a list of closing prices of bonds traded today:

Security	Class	Security	Class	Security	Class	Security	Class
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS		U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS		U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS		U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS	
3 1/2% 45-48	100-99	3 1/2% 45-48	100-99	3 1/2% 45-48	100-99	3 1/2% 45-48	100-99

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Bond prices generally rebounded today from their losses of last week.

Early in the closing hours of trading, U. S. Treasury issues were up as much as 7-32 point on comparative small dealings.

Foreign government issues, too, were buoyant, reflecting observers' belief that an optimistic view of international peace had been held last week.

Latin American issues, in particular, moved in fair volume at higher prices.

Goldman in the domestic group included 2 Paul & General Electric, 1/2 N. Y. Central & Western Union 5/8 and Texas Corporation 3/4.

The market continued to display buoyant tendencies during the final hour and some earlier small issues were cancelled or converted into modest advances.

Finishing higher by a point or more were Southern Railway at 104 1/2, Illinois Central at 104 1/2, Nickel Plate at 104 1/2 and Chicago & North Western at 104 1/2.

North American 5/8 dipped a small fraction to 103 1/2, following news of the proposed reorganization to issue new securities to permit corporate simplification.

In the foreign division Italy 7 1/2 ran up 3/4 to 67.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Netherlands guilder rallied sharply in terms of the dollar after a few days of decline.

Early in January had dropped the unit amount of a cent and a half, but a sudden reversal came just before the close.

Chancellor Hiltner's speech, which was expected to touch on the exchange relations, recently strained by belittling references in the German press to the Dutch guilder.

Foreign exchange circles said, came from traders who covered recent short sales.

European currencies followed a fairly straight course in period to noon or thereabouts.

Swiss franc, 0.6% of a cent, the French franc and Belgians were unchanged.

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STOP, MOTHER!DON'T WASTE OUR MONEY
ON HIGH-PRICED CORN!
KROGER'S COUNTRY CLUB
CORN IS BETTER!
SAVE UP TO 1/2 WITH
KROGER BRANDS!EXAMPLE: Kroger's Country
Club Corn... Country
Gentleman or Golden Bantam.
Cream Style—Sale price
only! Costs 35% Less than
another well-known brand!**FIRST GREAT CANNED FOODS SALE
OF THE YEAR****POPULAR STANDARD VEGETABLES
NOW REDUCED****SALE PRICE ONLY! 5 No. 2 Cans 29c**
DOZ. CANS, 65c
6 No. 1 CANS 25c
DOZ. CANS, 45c**STANDARD TOMATOES * CORN * PEAS
STANDARD STRING BEANS****3 CANS 25c**
DOZEN CANS — 95c5% to 35% Less Than
Many Brands of the Same
Fine QualityAVONDALE BEETS No. 2 1/2 Can
STANDARD CUT
GREEN BEANS No. 2 1/2 Can
Country Club—Country Gentleman
CORN Cream No. 2 Can
Country Club—Golden Bantam
CORN Style No. 2 Can
COUNTRY CLUB GRAPEFRUIT No. 2 Can
AVONDALE PEAS No. 2 Can
COUNTRY CLUB PEAS No. 1 Can
AVONDALE TOMATOES No. 2 Can**THESE ITEMS REDUCED TO 3 for 29c**
DOZEN CANS — \$1.10Country Club Cut
WAX BEANS No. 2 Can
Country Club—Whole Kernel
CORN No. 2 Can
Country Club—Large
SWEET PEAS No. 2 Can
AVONDALE TOMATOES No. 2 1/2 CanHeadline Lima
BEANS 3 No. 2 25c Doz. 95c
Country Club—String
BEANS 2 No. 2 29c Doz. 109c
Avondale—String
BEANS 3 No. 2 23c Doz. 89c
Country Club—Red Sour Pitted
CHERRIES No. 2 10c Doz. 110c
Country Club—Royal Anne
CHERRIES 2 No. 2 39c Doz. 229c
Stokely—Royal Anne
CHERRIES 2 16-Oz. Cans 29c Doz. 189c
Avondale
KRAUT 4 No. 2 1/2 25c Doz. 70c
Country Club—Sifted
PEAS 2 No. 2 23c Doz. 139c
Country Club—Tiny
PEAS 2 No. 2 25c Doz. 145c
Country Club
PEAS 2 No. 2 35c Doz. 205c
Avondale—Halves
PEACHES 2 No. 2 1/2 25c Doz. 145c
Avondale—Red Kidney
PEACHES 2 No. 2 1/2 27c Doz. 187c
Country Club—Kidney
BEANS 4 No. 2 25c Doz. 70c
Country Club—Kidney
BEANS 4 10 1/2-Oz. 25c Doz. 70c
Country Club—Pork and
Beans 16-Oz. 5c Doz. 55c
Country Club—Pork and
Beans 2 No. 2 23c Doz. 89cASPARAGUS Country Club 2 Cans 29c Doz. 169c
ASPARAGUS Country Club 2 No. 2 45c Doz. 265c
ASPARAGUS Avondale 2 No. 1 35c Doz. 205c
APRICOTS Country Club 3 No. 2 1/2 47c Doz. 143c
APRICOTS Country Club 3 No. 2 1/2 47c Doz. 143c
APRICOTS Wh. Peeled 3 No. 2 1/2 47c Doz. 143c**SLICED PINEAPPLE** Country Club 2 No. 2 1/2 35c Doz. 205c**FREE! 1 PKG. FRESH PAN ROLLS
WITH THE PURCHASE OF****PORK SAUSAGE** Fancy Bulk Lb. 18c
BACON Kwik Krisp Sliced Lb. 29c
BACON Bulk Sliced Rind Off Lb. 27c
BEEF LIVER Fancy—Young Tender Lb. 25c
SPARERIBS Lean and Meaty Lb. 14c
KRAUT Fine Crisp—From the Big Barrel Lb. 5c
FILET of SOLE—Boneless Ready for Pan Lb. 23c**ORANGES**200-220's Sweet Calif. Navel Doz. 23c
216-Size Florida Doz. 19c
Best for Juice
APPLES Rome Winapac Delicious 4 Lb. 25c
CABBAGE New Green 3 Lb. 10c
ONIONS U. S. No. 1 Yellow 3 Lb. 10c
SWEET POTATOES Crisp Tender 3 Lb. 14c
CELERY Crisp Tender 2 for 15c
TOMATOES No. 1 Grade 10 Lb. 19c
POTATOES No. 1 Grade 10 Lb. 19c**KROGER
PIGGLY WIGGLY**ACCEPT THIS AMAZING GUARANTEE
BUY any Kroger Item, LIKE it as well or better,
OR return unused portion in original container and
we will replace it FREE with any other brand we
sell of the same item, regardless of price.

Victim of Illness

—Strauss Photo.
FATHER FRANCIS V. CORCORAN.**FATHER FRANCIS V. CORCORAN
DIES AT 60 IN LOS ANGELES**Funeral of Former Vice-President
of Kenrick Seminary to Be
Held in Chicago.

Word has been received at Kenrick Seminary of the death in Los Angeles Saturday night of the Very Rev. Francis V. Corcoran, C. M., former vice-president of the seminary and a member of its faculty from 1903 to 1930.

Father Corcoran, 60 years old, died of heart disease after an illness of two days. Funeral services will be held Saturday morning in Chicago.

After leaving Kenrick Seminary, Father Corcoran was president of De Paul University, Chicago, from 1930 until 1937. He then became president of Los Angeles College, a preparatory seminary, and was to have been rector of the new St. John's Seminary which will be opened in Los Angeles next September.

Born in Chicago, Father Corcoran studied at St. Mary's Seminary in Perryville, Mo., and later received D. D. and Ph. D. degrees at Angelico University in Rome. He was ordained in 1903.

Surviving are a brother and a sister, John and Miss Irene Corcoran, both of Chicago.

U. S. Bill for Negro Commission. By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Mitchell (Dem.), Illinois, the only Negro in Congress, said yesterday he had introduced legislation to create an industrial commission on Negro affairs. He said the commission's primary purpose would be to study economic conditions of the Negro with a view to correlating the labor problems in the states.

Movie Time Table

AMERICAN—Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber," with Elsa Lanchester, at 12:25, 2:45, 7:12 and 9:30. "The Lady Vanishes," starring Margaret Lockwood and Michael Redgrave, at 11:01, 2:18, 5:45 and 9:02.

FOX—"Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly, at 1:03, 4:01, 6:59 and 9:37. "Cartoon Revue at 12:33, 3:31, 6:29 and 9:27. "March of Time" at 12:15, 3:13, 6:11 and 9:09.

LOEW'S—"Idiot's Delight," starring Norma Shearer and Clark Gable, at 1:03, 4:01, 6:59 and 9:37. "The Great Waltz," starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, at 1:03, 4:01, 6:59 and 9:37.

MISSOURI—"Paris Honeymoon," featuring Bing Crosby, Franciska Gaal and Shirley Ross, at 1:30, 4:15, 7 and 9:45. "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick and Otto Kruger, at 12:30, 3:15, 6 and 8:45.

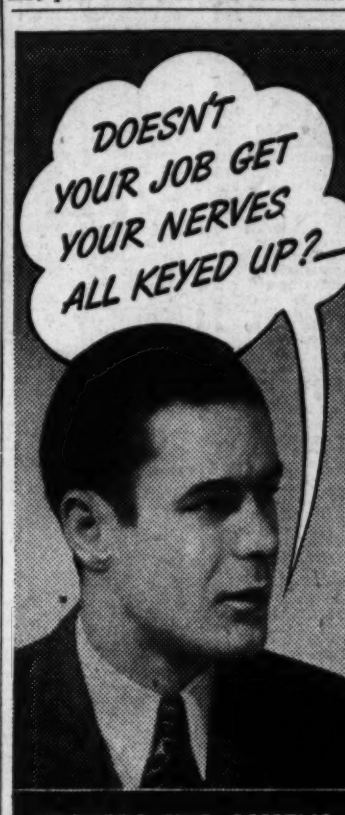
ST. LOUIS—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" (revival), with Fredric March, Miriam Hopkins and Rose Hobart, at 3:10, 6:41 and 10:12. "The 39 Steps" (revival) starring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll, at 1:49, 5:20 and 8:51.

AMUSEMENTS
American
Eddie Dowling Presents
St. Cecile and Hawdick
Shadow Substance
With Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon
Nicks, at 8:30, 10:15, 12:30
MATS., WED.-SAT., 10c to 25c
W. 10c
MON. NIGHT—SEATS TOMORROW
PHILIP MERIVALE
In "Angela Is Twenty-Two"
Comedy by Sinclair Lewis and Fay Wray with
SINCLAIR LEWIS
Nights: 8:30 to 10:30. W. 10c, 12:30, 15c, 20c. Sat. 10c to 25c.GIVE YOUR LAZY
LIVER THIS
GENTLE "NUDGE"
Follow Noted Ohio Doctor's Advice
To Feel "Tip-Top" In Morning!
If liver bile doesn't flow freely every
day into your intestines—constipation
with its headaches and that "half-alive"
feeling often result. So step up that liver
bile and see how much better you should
feel. Just try Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets
used so successfully for years by
Dr. F. M. Edwards for his patients with
constipation and sluggish liver bile.
Olive Tablets, being purely vegetable,
are harmless. They not only stimulate
bile flow to help digest fatty foods but
also help elimination. Get a box TODAY.
15c, 30c, 60c. All drugstores.**TRIPLE ALLIANCE
PLAN DELAYED BY
JAPANESE ENVOYS**

Continued From Page One.

closed, however, whether they
played any part in the Japanese
talks.Japanese Premier Says Anti-Red
Pact Will Be Strengthened.

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, Jan. 30.—Questions in
the Japanese Diet whether the Ger-
man-Italian-Japanese anti-Communist
pact would be converted intoa military alliance brought replies
today from Premier Kichiro Hiranuma
and Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita
that the pact would be strengthened.The officials added that "it is im-
possible at present to disclose what
steps are contemplated."
A Foreign Office spokesman said
the six diplomats "may have dis-
cussed strengthening the anti-Communist
intern pact" at the Paris meet-
ing, which he said was originally
called to enable Toshiro Shiroatori,
Ambassador to Rome, to inform the
others concerning recent develop-
ments in China and Japan.

SMOKERS FIND CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS ARE SOOTHING TO THE NERVES!

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

BURGLAR CAUGHT WITH GOODS

Solved With Armload of Clothes as
He Leaves Store.A man who broke into a store at
1510 1/2 Washington avenue early
yesterday by smashing the window
in the front door was arrested by
police when he started out with an
armload of clothes. Breaking the
window set off a burglar alarm.
The prisoner gave his name as
Clarence L. Silkwood and said he
had served a term in the Ohio peni-
tentiary for burglary and larceny.

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS

DOORS OPEN 10 A. M.—3:30 TO 2 P. M.

LOEW'S NOW
Pulitzer Prize Play New
Year's Biggest Dramatic HIT!
SHEARER-GABLE
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
IDOT'S DELIGHT
with EDWARD ARNOLD
Clarence Brown Production
Plus MGM Minutiae
"THE GREAT HEART"
STORY OF FATHER DAMIAN

NOTICE!

WATCH FOR SPECIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT

'PYGMALION'

SOON

EMPIRE

OLIVE BRANCH

MARK BROTHERS

ROOM SERVICE

ANNE SHIRLEY RALPH NAY

SHIRLEY BELLAMY NAN GREY

'GIRLS' SCHOOL'

PETER SMITH LAFFIE 'GOLD RULES'

TAMM ON PALLADIUM TRAVEL

WORLD NEWS EVENTS

FREE PARKING

NORSIDE

GRAND & EASTERN BRIDGE

FREE PARKING

FREDERIC MARCH VIRGINIA BRUCE

'THERE GOES MY HEART'

MAURICE O'SULLIVAN-LEW AYRES

'SPRING MADNESS'

Donald Duck Cartoon—News

ATTEND THESE THEATRES & PARTICIPATE!

President ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

HELP FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS

25% of Your Admission Fare Will

Be Donated to This Noble Cause

Compton 7-Unit Show. Jane Withers, 'Always in Trouble'.

Fair 5640 Easton Large Dinnerware. Jack Haley, 'Hold That Co-Ed'.

Hi-Way 2705 N. 10th 'Gangster's Boy'. Jackie Cooper, 'Shirley Shooters'.

Ivanhoe 3233 Franklin 'The Great Waltz'. Loretta Young, 'Harold Lloyd'.

Kirkwood 1710 N. Jefferson 'The Great Waltz'. Loretta Young, 'Harold Lloyd'.

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NOTICE!

WATCH FOR SPECIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT

'PYGMALION'

SOON

EMPIRE

OLIVE BRANCH

MARK BROTHERS

ROOM SERVICE

ANNE SHIRLEY RALPH NAY

SHIRLEY BELLAMY NAN GREY

'GIRLS' SCHOOL'

PETER SMITH LAFFIE 'GOLD RULES'

TAMM ON PALLADIUM TRAVEL

WORLD NEWS EVENTS

FREE PARKING

NORSIDE

GRAND & EASTERN BRIDGE

FREE PARKING

FREDERIC MARCH VIRGINIA BRUCE

'THERE GOES MY HEART'

MAURICE O'SULLIVAN-LEW AYRES

'SPRING MADNESS'

Donald Duck Cartoon—News

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS</

TOPLAY THEATERS
EN 10 A. M.—5 to 2 P. M.
NEW'S NOW
Prize Play Now
's Biggest Dramatic Hit
ORMA CLARK
EARER • GABLE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
NOT'S DELIGHT
EDWARD ARNOLD
Clarence Brown Production
Plus MGM Musicals
"THE GREAT HEART"
RY OF FATHER DAMIEN

NOTICE!
WATCH FOR
SPECIAL
ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT
'HYGMALION'
SOON

PRESS OPEN 11:30
at GRAND 2 to 6
2 to 6
MARK BROTHERS
ROOM SERVICE
★ RALPH ★ NAN
BELLAMY GREY
RLS' SCHOOL'
ITH LAFFIE, "GRID RULES"
ON PARADE—TRAVEL
WORLD NEWS EVENTS
FREE PARKING
ORSEIDE
and a natural bridge
E PARKING
★ VIRGINIA
★ BRUCE
RE GOES MY HEART'
N O'SULLIVAN-LEW AYRES
"SPRING MADNESS"
Old Duck Cartoons—News

PARTICIPATE!
BIRTHDAY PARTY
PARALYSIS
Fee Will
le Cause

Southway
Gen
Overland
Langwood
Yale
Dakota
U. City
Lexington
Pauline
Robin

Last Time Tonight, Tyrone
Power, Loretta Young
'SUEZ'
family, 'Down on the Farm.'

ROSA LIND RUSSELL
ROBERT DONAT
'ITADEL'
NN. OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
'UR'S A CROWD'

'YOU CAN'T TAKE
IT WITH YOU'
Havilland
'HARD TO GET'

Colored or Intitiled Dishes,
Hogers and Astaire, 'Carn-
age' (free), Deanna Durbin, Mel-
ba, 'THAT CERTAIN AGE.'
Alma Lane, 'Night Spot.'
Bob Steele, 'DESERT FA-
TROL.'

Dick Powell, 'HARD TO
GET,' Barton McLane,
'THE STORM.'

JANET GAYNOR
'The Young in Heart.'
owa, 'The Little Adventurers.'
ARTOON AND NEWS.

ROGERS VICTOR &
PAGE

★ ADULTS 35c, KIDDIES, 10c
★ Latest
ROONEY Hardy Family
'WEST WITH
'THE HARDY'S'
'MR. WONG, DETECTIVE.'

'BROTHER RAT'
KE CONSTANCE BENNETT
VINCENT PRICE

one Power, 'SUEZ' (Gorgeous
rs, 'LITTLE ADVENTURES'
Ware, John Howard, 'Arrest
Gloria Stuart, 'Lady Objects'

'VALTZ' LUISE RAINER
FERNAND GRABET
Corner, S. Temple, J. Davis,
ST AROUND THE CORNER,
s, 'THE SISTERS.'

ST AROUND THE CORNER,
ARKANSAS TRAVELER.'
Loy, 'TOO HOT TO HANDLE'
GIVE ME A SAILOR.'

SING, YOU SINNERS.'
ALLEY OF THE GIANTS.'
by Rooney, 'STABLEMATES.'
Douglas, 'That Certain Age.'

Anna Year, 'Gleason Family in
udy' Andy Clyde Comedy.
FLORAL DRESSERWARE!
IN PROBATION'
Treasure Island Cartoon.

Joel McCrea, Andrea Leeds,
Treasure Island Cartoon
C. Crabbe, C. Lombard, 'Start
urante, 'Old Wyoming Trail'

Arstair, 'CAREFREE'
ampus Confessions'
revor, 'Valley of the Giants'
Her, 'Garden of the Moon.'

'FOUR'S A CROWD.'
'HOLD THAT CO-ED.'
IT, PLACE AND SHOW'
LDWAY MUSKETEERS.'

NEY 'OUT WEST WITH
'THE HARDY'S'
'GANGSTER'S BOY'

Rooney-Wallace Deery
ance Rice, Dennis O'Keefe

HARRY MORE, JEAN ARTHUR
'E IT WITH YOU'

ton, 'Campus Cinderella'

a Durbin, Melvyn Douglas
ONNE QUINTUPLETS

Band 11 Tyrone Power
Alter Faye
Don Ameche

Barl, Michael Whalen
DO NOT TO HANDLE'
'S IN TROUBLE'

THE EVERYDAY MAGAZINE

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in the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PART THREE

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PAGES 1-6C



CHILE QUAKE SCENES

Ruins of San Carlos Church in Chillan, Chile, after the recent disastrous earthquake. It was estimated that 10,000 persons were killed in the city.

—International News Photo
by Radio From Buenos Aires.

Wreckage of the Municipal theater in Chillan, Chile, where hundreds were watching a motion picture when the building collapsed in the earthquake. Only a few bodies have been removed from the debris.

—International News Photo
by Radio From Buenos Aires.



IN CHILE Dead animals beside a wrecked building in Talca, Chile. Between 25,000 and 30,000 persons were killed in the quake zone.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



IN QUAKE ZONE Preceded by Senora Cerda, President Aguirre Cerda (in gray suit) inspecting earthquake ruins at Talca, Chile, during his tour of the stricken area.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.



SPANISH REBELS IN BARCELONA

Public square in Barcelona. The city fell to Gen. Franco.

Truck carrying victorious rebel soldiers receiving the Fascist salute from civilians as it drove through a public square in Barcelona. The city fell to Gen. Franco.

—Associated Press Photo by Radio From London.



FLIGHT TO FRANCE

Long line of women and children waiting, huddled in blankets, at the border at Le Perthus to be admitted to France. Hungry and cold they were among the thousands of Spanish war refugees tramping through the mountains to France.

—Associated Press Photo by Radio From London.

FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

THE troubles of the income taxpayer long have been a source of crude mirth to those who like to jest at wounds, but the discussion has now taken a new turn. The President's proposal to tax the salaries of state, county and municipal employees and the income from securities issued by the states and their subdivisions is examined with suspicion as a cunning and slysterous design of the Federal Government to destroy the states themselves. Theoretically, Congress might attempt this by fixing the tax rate on the income from these securities at a prohibitive figure. Congress might also tax the income of churches, which now enjoy exemption not only as to contributions but also as to profits on commerce conducted by religious bodies. Congress might choke off contributions to the churches by refusing to permit deduction of such sums from the income of the donors. The income tax amendment contains a power of mischief which was foreseen in part and viewed with alarm in some of the debates which preceded its adoption.



WESTBROOK PEGLER

Of itself the present proposal obviously is no tax on the states or their subdivisions. When a Governor, Mayor, Judge or commissioner cashes his pay check the money is his and the tax burden falls on him, not his employer. Similarly, the owner of a bond, and not the authority which sold it to him, is the victim when the time comes to pay the tax on the income from it. There are those who frankly argue that the states, in the main, have failed to meet their responsibilities and, under the political temptations set forth by the New Deal, have become parasites on one another and that the vast and inefficient spread of taxing bodies within the states has become an unbearable burden.

THE HONEST WAY to meet that issue would be to talk it out and vote it out on its merits, but the slyster mentality would not do it that way. The cunning way of creating changes, the way of Adolf Hitler, the way of our Communists and their fellow-travelers, too, is to use an existing law to obtain results which were not intended by the law in the first place.

The income tax law never was intended as a weapon of political coercion, for example, but has been so used in the last few years and may yet be used for the same motive to destroy the native American press through pressure on the advertisers. The press could be killed off by a law disallowing as business expense the sums of money which advertisers spend to sell their goods. The income tax was not intended and not even the most cautious statesman foresaw that it might be used to kill the American press for criticizing the New Deal. Nor was it intended to intimidate individuals in the exercise of their constitutional right to petition Congress.

THE MISUSE of the tax returns has been conducted with political discretion, and the power which can be read into the amendment and ratified by an obedient Congress by slyster mental processes is the unquestionable power to destroy not only the states but the press, religious organizations and an economic system which is the object of ill-concealed contempt in some quarters in Washington today.

Surely there was no original intention that high-salaried public employees should be exempt from the income tax or that millionaires should find it more profitable to invest in tax-exempt issues than to put their money to work in industry. The proposal to revoke this exemption is popular and fair, but a Huey Long or another New Deal come to power might try to use the income tax amendment to abolish income altogether and with it American rights a million times removed from the original purpose.

Designing Women

By Margaretta Byers and Consuelo Kamholz

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

DO you know what makes expensive things expensive—what makes them cost more than the materials, the dyes, the workmanship and the cut and fit? It is the assembling—the look of belonging together—that takes thought, not talent. You can think out costumes quite as well as the most famous couturier if you put your mind to it. We don't say you have her flair for color, her genius for line, her training in cutting. But we do say you can choose things that go together. You must think of your clothes as if they were people. You introduce them to each other. If there is no bond between them, they simply won't mix. You may a great deal for carefully worked out ensembles. Yet you can achieve an ensemble yourself for very little money.

We once saw a woman turn the trick at a cost of exactly 6 cents. She had bought a black linen coat dress whose closing was edged with heavy eren lace of an ordinary pattern. She had a black fabric bonnet. So she looked over the lace counter of her favorite department store, spied the identical lace being sold by the yard, bought enough for a halo round the face-line of her hat and made it absolutely be- long to that dress.

Her expense had given her that custom look. The ways to do this are infinite. Sometimes it doesn't even cost sixpence. It's the easiest thing in the world to wear your winter hat and coat till death do them part.

If the coat has Persian on it, a touch of Persian on the hat makes them one ensemble that looks not merely flung together but absolutely made for each other. If you have a gray suit with a narrow brown leather belt, get a gray felt hat with a brown leather band. Little milliners are particularly interested in doing this sort of thing, so don't be afraid to ask. They'll whip off a bit of trimming and stick on what you want while you wait. They ought to be encouraged to indulge their talent.

Always repeat a colorful accent at least once, but not to often. A touch of color on your hat repeated by gloves or boutonniere or belt or blouse or jewelry looks well. But don't harp on the accent. All five accessories repeating it in chorus would be fearfully monotonous.

Tomorrow: Combining Fabrics.

Combining Fabrics: When you buy a coat or jacket to go over a dress, you must consider four lines—the neckline, waistline, sleeve and hemline. If your coat has a collarless neckline, your dress must supply a collar, or you must wear a winter centerpiece.

A winter centerpiece is a shallow bowl is a nice centerpiece for the dining room table. Keep on the lookout for these small unusual plants and start one; you will soon become interested in your indoor garden.

Hospital Best When on Diet To Lose Weight

Some Doctors Won't Attempt to Treat Such Patients at Their Homes.

By

Logan Clendening, M. D.

REDUCTION of overweight is best accomplished in a hospital where the diet can be carefully supervised. Some doctors of my acquaintance, who have a large practice among overweight people will not attempt to treat them unless they enter a hospital. This is a difficult imposition and most people would rather remain the way they are or try to accomplish something by home treatment.

The trouble with home treatment for overweight is partly the doctor's fault and partly the patient's. The patients are constantly tempted and break over. Where the doctor errs is in trying to carry out as strict a diet in the home as he would in the hospital.

A simple plan that works for the home reduction of overweight is that practiced by two St. Louis doctors. They do not try to force the patient to calculate a complicated system of diet, but they make their instructions very simple, as follows: The total caloric daily intake is about 1300 calories, divided into 350 calories at breakfast, 400 for luncheon and 550 for dinner. These are approximate estimations and no attempt is made at exactness.

The patient is instructed thus: "For breakfast you can have a small orange or half a grapefruit, or, in fact, any kind of fruit; two pieces of dry toast and a cup of coffee with skimmed milk."

"For luncheon you can have an egg or a lean meat sandwich, lettuce, cole slaw or radishes or celery, and a cup of tea or coffee."

"For dinner have an ordinary helping of anything that is served; for instance, a piece of meat, two slices of bread, a vegetable, a small piece of pie or jelly, and a cup of tea or coffee."

"Fats, such as butter, cream, ice cream and fat on meat, and gravies are forbidden. Vinegar, salt and pepper may be used. Mineral oil should be used instead of olive oil in salad dressings. Water may be taken as desired, but beer, wine and soft drinks are prohibited."

This seems simple enough and easy for anyone to follow. Simple as it is, the method removed more than a ton—2333 pounds of fat—from 76 women in four and a half months.

There was some additional treatment with extracts of the ductless glands and three types of obesity were recognized. In overweight due to lowered function of the pituitary gland, the fat is distributed in the middle of the body especially. The abdomen and chest carry most of it, the extremities are tapering and the hands and feet small and slender. In overweight due to lowered function of the thyroid gland, the fat is generally distributed all over the body—legs, arms, hands, feet and neck all sharing.

"I was scared stiff. I couldn't even

TYRONE POWER'S EARLY LIFE

Started His Acting Career at Age of Seven, Playing Role of Mexican Boy.

By H. H. Niemeyer

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Jan. 30. TYRONE POWER is the third in the family to bear the name. The first was his great-grandfather, named after County Tyrone, Ireland, homeland of the family. The present Tyrone's grandfather was Harold Power, a well-known concert pianist. Tyrone's father, born in London, became famous on the stage of Europe as well as the American stage and in films. He died while making the talking version of "The Miracle Man." Since then today's Tyrone has bought up prints of every film in which his father appeared. Has a projection machine and delights in showing them.

The present Tyrone started his acting career at the old San Gabriel California Mission in the role of a little Mexican boy, Pablo, in the annual Mission Play, written by John Steven McGroarty. Tyrone's mother, Mrs. Patricia Power, actress and dramatic teacher, played the role in the play of Senora Josefa Yorba.

Tyrone declares he never will forget his role as the little Mexican boy. The old Mission, situated alongside the Southern Pacific railroad, became a sounding box for the roar of an evening freight that rumbled by every night just as Tyrone, then seven years old, came on to say his few lines, his first from a real stage.

Although the audience sympathetically waited with the younger until he could make his voice heard, it was a trying time and probably the most embarrassing he ever lived through on the stage. After attending Sisters of Mercy Academy and St. Xavier Academy, Tyrone was sent to the preparatory school of the University of Dayton in Dayton, O., his first time away from home. He later returned to his native Cincinnati and entered Purcell high school where he was graduated in 1931.

During his school years, he took part in debates and speech-making and dramatics, playing the lead in the senior class play "Officer 666." It was during his school years that he worked in a drug store and ushered in a Cincinnati theater, where he was called down many times for paying more attention to the technical work of the actors on the screen rather than tending to his work of seating customers.

At the close of high school, Tyrone joined his father in Shakespearean repertory in the Chicago Civic Auditorium and in the surrounding Middle Western territory. Fritz Lieber, William Faversham and Helen Mencken were among others in the troupe.

His first role was as an old man, friend of the Duke of Venice in "The Merchant of Venice," which was played by his father. In this role, the youngster narrowly escaped death when Fritz Lieber, in the title role, brandished a knife which slipped from his hand and plunged into the neck of the audience saw the accident and newspaper critics commented on the youth's bravery. "Bravery, nothing," Tyrone said. "I was scared stiff. I couldn't even



TYRONE POWER AND HIS DOG, "PICKLES," A CONSTANT COMPANION.

move. That's the reason I stood there for the rest of the act."

At the close of the Shakespearean tour, both father and son came to Hollywood, where the father had the leading role in "The Miracle Man." Working into the night hours on a difficult scene, Tyrone Sr. had a heart attack. His son hurried to the studio and took him home, where he died in his son's arms at 4 o'clock that morning, Dec. 30, 1931.

The youngster then started out on his own to seek work in films. He went from studio to studio, where he always gained ready admittance, but invariably casting directors wanted to talk about his life, rather than discuss any possible screen role for the youth.

Unable to get a film part and handicapped—for it surely was that—by his father's name, Tyrone went to Santa Barbara to study at the Community Theater, one of the most outstanding on the coast. Be- tween plays he would drop down to Hollywood, a little less than 100 miles to the south, to make the rounds of the motion-picture studios again, seeking a break that didn't come.

Discouraged with his inability to get even a chance in Hollywood, Tyrone decided to try New York and the stage. On his way East, he stopped in Chicago to see his friends and go to the Century of Progress Exposition. He also made the rounds of the radio stations, meanwhile. It was here that he met Don Ameche for the first time, and it was the start of a close friendship that has lasted down to the present. Don was a big name in radio and Tyrone was unknown. Tyrone landed a spot in "Grand Hotel" on the air with Ameche.

But the radio roles were not frequent enough to pay Tyrone's board bills. His last spot on the air was a local broadcast in which he read the funny papers in a children's hour.

It is curious to note that later when Don and Tyrone met again New York to appear as Benvenuto in "The Sign of the Cross" at Twentieth Century-Fox, both in Katherine Cornell's production of the "Romeo and Juliet" at the Martin Beck Theater. While he was playing the role of De Ponleury in London, which Tyrone finally won after making the test with Miss Joan, Don and Tyrone have their own little secret. Tyrone likes to play any kind of screen role that he is assigned. Just before leaving Chicago for New York, Tyrone got the role of Freddie in "Romance" at the Blackstone Theater with Eugene O'Neill. The play ran for terchange will not only keep him eight weeks. In New York he al- most dropped him at the close of the picture as "definitely not screen material." Universal even misspelled his name on the studio pass, which he read "Tyrone Powers." He later burning desire to write.

He was kicked out of his apartment for non-payment of his rent. Tyrone went back to New York where he got an introduction to heally, wanted to write and act."

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On Broadway —By Walter Winchell

The American Way

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S first inaugural address has been described as a political sermon on the Mount. This country, he said, "is the world's best hope," and the democratic government is "the strongest government on earth." The democratic government envisioned by Jefferson in his inaugural is a government in which the will of the majority shall rule, the rights of the minority shall be protected, religious intolerance shall be abolished, labor shall not be exploited, justice shall be dispensed equally to all men, peace and honest friendship shall be maintained with all nations, and entangling alliances shall be made with none.

The Catholics played a big part in the building of the American dream. "The Catholics of Maryland," said Robert Ingersoll, "were the first people on the continent to declare universal religious toleration. Let this be remembered to their eternal honor."

When General Lee invaded the North, during the Civil War, he ordered his troops to refrain from "barbarous outrages against the innocent and the defenseless." His soldiers, he said, must "right like Christian gentlemen."

When Grover Cleveland ran against James G. Blaine for his second term in 1893, it looked like almost certain victory for his opponent. Blaine was in the lead and seemed headed for the White House. Then one of his admirers injected religious intolerance into the campaign. The Rev. S. D. Burdard, in a speech which he delivered to an audience of New York ministers, referred to Blaine as the crusader against "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." The voters of America rejected bigotry and elected Cleveland President.

One of the groups that participated in the building of America by helping to win the West was the Mormons. When they settled in the

Valley of Salt Lake, one of their first acts was to contribute money toward the building of a Catholic Church and a Jewish Synagogue. Abraham Lincoln abhorred wage slavery as much as he did black slavery. "Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor," he said in a campaign speech, "it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. . . . To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor . . . is a worthy object of any government." Speaking of labor strikes, he said, "God be thanked that we have a labor system in which people can go on strike."

One of Andrew Jackson's first official acts as President was to dismiss a whole Cabinet because their wives stuck up their noses at Peggy Eaton, the wife of the Secretary of War, because she was the daughter of a tavern keeper and therefore taboo in Washington society.

Henry Thomas, in "The Story of the United States" (Doubleday, Doran), a grand history, says: "The Revolution was not a war of America against England. It was a war of Englishmen against a German dictator. King George III came of a Teutonic line of absolute monarchs. He had practically no English blood in his veins. His great-grandfather, George I, who had been imported from Hanover to the English throne, was unable to speak English. And George III, true to the autocratic ideas of his German royal ancestors, was unable to think English. He could not understand the English love of freedom. He wanted to be the sole dictator of the British Empire. And the Englishmen on both sides of the Atlantic resented it. It was the age-old struggle between Prussian dictatorship and English democracy. In England as well as in America, there were many whose hearts were in the Revolution. A number of Englishmen, indeed, came to America to join in the Revolutionary cause."

The Child Who Cries for What He Cannot Have

It Is Best to Break Him of This Habit Early, Says Expert.

By Angelo Patri

"WHAT'S the matter, there, Sonny?"

"I want it. I want it, and she won't give it to me." "Give it to him, Marie. Can't you see he wants it?"

"O, but it's mine." "O, never mind. I'll get you another. Give it to him. Don't keep him yelling for it."

"You said that last time, but you didn't get me one and he tore up my new blankbook. This is the only one I have, and anyhow you don't!"

"You let him have it, I say, and don't tell me what I did or didn't do. You just do what I tell you and don't let him keep yelling his head off. I'm trying to sleep."

"But mother—" "Stop it. Give him what he wants. If I have to come out there—"

"All right. Don't blame me, that's all. Here. Take the bottle of ink. I can't help it if you drink it or if you get it all over everything. You gotta have it. Here it is. Take it."

"Marie! Marie! Are you crazy? Stop that! He can't have the ink and you know it."

"Well, I tried not to give it to him, but you made me."

"Where is that ink? I'm trying to get a nap after being awake half the night and this is the kind of time I have. Where is that ink?"

"I hid it. You don't think I let him have it, do you? I had to make believe I did because you were hollering so at me. If he yells for something he thinks he has to have it because you believe me, if he belonged to me I'd soon show him he couldn't have the moon just by hollering for it."

"Marie, give me a rest, for goodness' sake. I guess you're right. We'll have to do something with him. Sonny, let Marie put on your hat and coat and you go on the swing. Now don't begin—goodness!"

"You go and lie down, mother. I'll manage him. Come on, Sonny. We'll have to do something with him. Sonny, let Marie put on your hat and coat and you go on the swing. Now don't begin—goodness!"

"Listen, Sonny, you just stop wanting things you can't have. You can't have Ernie's balloon. If you yell one yell I'll take you down back and I'll take this slipper and will I warm you? You understand? No more yelling, no more, I want! That's better. Now here you go up in the swing."

When there are four or five children in one family and only their mother to do most of the housework, it is small wonder that the one child can do more for another than any grown person can hope to do, mother included.

Children cannot have all they want. "I want it" is not a sufficient reason for possessing anything. That lesson would be better learned early.

Past, Present, Future.

Try this experiment: Dig up your own baby picture. Look at yourself as you were when a little boy or girl. Study the face particularly, noting how undeveloped and immature it was. Then reconstruct the experience of your life since the picture was taken and realize how you have been growing inside as well as in the physical body. Finally, make the effort to look ahead the same way.

Your Year Ahead.

Your year ahead if this is date of your birth, accents home and was, not hasty, changes. Push for financial reward, honestly earned. Gain through training mind, originating ideas. Danger: now-Feb. 9; May 29-Dec. 2.

Wednesday.

Best day so far this week; make it count in practical progress.

IF YOU HAD A TICKET AS LONG AS YOUR THROAT DUE TO COOLS

THE TONSILINE

SHOULD QUICKLY RELIEVE IT

Music teachers advertise in the Post-Dispatch Want Ad Column.

IF YOU My O

By MA

Dear Mrs. Carr: I AM 23 years of age and kind and sweet and says know he loves me but feel differences in our ages. I have

Letters intended for this must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr answers all questions of general interest but, of course, can give advice on matters of purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may close an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

heavy responsibilities and are still mentally youthful, the similar tastes, backgrounds, marriages.

Dear Mrs. Carr: PLEASE TELL me which high school class ring. My girls and boys have their discussion about whether it sh

As long as a girl does not ring finger—the one next to the deal of difference. A jeweler to wear their ring on the fin hand, and that most girls we the right hand.

Dear Mrs. Carr: I AM A stranger in St. L myself. I am married and my work, but don't know how to sort I'm used to. I am from neighbor and I was a nurse fingers to maternity cases, them or took them driving, tered practical nurse, so don

Have you applied at an agencies for a job as daytin other work in the same line your minister for recommend, you might need such care. Course, settlement houses and offer your services. Since you course so that you could be

Dear Mrs. Carr: I READ YOUR column could tell me where I could

If you will send 10c in coin to Service, 635 Sixth avenue, New Y on this subject. Or you might

Dear Martha Carr: I AM A senior in high class but due to being very stion with any one. All in reason. I have quite a few d magazine and book I c events but to no avail. Pl

Hard as it seems, the o to forget about yourself an honestly interested in other kindred subjects. If you ar person's talkativeness, you probably think you're a brill people and put others, who friendly expression, people and stuck up. Inasmuch as, be proof that boys prefer

WELL, I'LL T

I CAN'T get over that B course just so he could e an' lay claim to his Russ der regulations to have the for five days straight. In fined him 1500 rubles—but with a man who's in love, regulations or governments

You know, there's lots of fo they was in Russia. Maybe An' I'd like to warn the R should look up in the sh shouldn't get alarmed. It'll fer their wives!

Propriety

Dear Mrs. Post: Y daughter and I about a point of prop while I believe that sh go against my wishes in a situation of its kind, I was feel that I am not just in this command, but that a very good reason for M forbidden her to repeat Christmas she went alone about a year to his room his Christmas tree. He is a private family; that is, Rents a room in their house

Answer: It is easy to u the complete lack of h boy she has known quite unfortunately, however, v not see harmlessness in which to your daughter a boy is so unmistakably Gossip merely pounces on and the fact if she her only stop to think about tainly no guarantee of p havior. In other words, put it to herself this w Cheat and Ruben Renee altogether wrong intent other opportunity could

Child Who
ies for What
Cannot Have

THE ROYAL GUEST OF MUSSOLINI

South's Two
Psychic Bids
Deceive West

Best to Break Him of
s Habit Early, Says
pert.

Victor Emmanuel, Italy's Little King, Is a Quiet, Schol-
arly Man Who Seldom Opposes Dictator's Wishes—
Crown Prince Umberto Less Tolerant of Fascism.

Latter Could Have Defeat-
ed Contract by Leading a
Low Spade.

By Angelo Patri

By Seymour Berkson

By Ely Culbertson

Dear Mrs. Carr:
AM 23 years of age and am in love with a man, 39. He is so
kind and sweet and says I should go out with younger boys. I
know he loves me but feels he should give me up because of the
differences in our ages. I have gone out with others but none measure
up to him. Please tell me, do you
think our ages differ too much to
make a success of marriage?
YOUNG LOVER.

Letters intended for this col-
umn must be addressed to
Martha Carr at the St. Louis
Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will
answer all questions of general
interest but, of course, cannot
give advice on matters of a
purely legal or medical nature.
Those who do not care to have
their letters published may en-
close an addressed and stamped
envelope for personal reply.

heavy responsibilities and are matured beyond your age and the man
is still mentally youthful, there is a chance for your happiness. But
similar tastes, backgrounds, and ages make for the most successful
marriages.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
PLEASE TELL me which is the proper finger on which to wear a
high school class ring. My daughter is to graduate in May but the
girls and boys have their rings already and there has been a lot of
discussion about whether it should be worn on the right or left hand.
MRS. E. T. S.

As long as a girl does not wear the class ring on her engagement
ring finger—the one next to the little finger—it does not make a great
deal of difference. A jeweler tells me, however, that most boys prefer
to wear their ring on the finger next to the little finger on the left
hand, and that most girls wear theirs on the corresponding finger of
the right hand.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I AM A stranger in St. Louis and would like to find a niche for
myself. I am married and my husband is away all day so I'd like to
work, but don't know how to go about getting employment of the
sort I'm used to. I am from a small town where every one was my
neighbor and I was a nurse to them, from picking splinters out of
fingers to maternity cases. I took care of semi-invalids, read to
them or took them driving. I'm not a graduate nurse or a regis-
tered practical nurse, so don't know how to get employment.
NOREL.

Have you applied at any of the domestic service employment
agencies for a job as daytime companion to a semi-invalid or some
other work in the same line? If you attend church, you might ask
your minister for recommendations to any persons in the congregation
who might need such care. If you do not need pay, there are, of
course, settlement houses and charitable organizations where you could
offer your services. Since you have free time, you might also take a
course so that you could become a registered practical nurse.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I READ YOUR column every day and would like to know if you
could tell me where I could get a book on "Popular Dances."
M. F.

If you will send 10c in coin to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Home
Service, 635 Sixth avenue, New York, N. Y., they will send you a booklet
on this subject. Or you might try the various book stores.

Dear Martha Carr:
I AM A senior in high school and rank second highest in my
class but due to being very shy, I find it hard to carry on a conversa-
tion with any one. All in my class consider me stuck up for this
reason. I have quite a few dates but am afraid to talk. I read every
good magazine and book I can get hold of and keep posted on current
events but to no avail. Please give me your advice.
A SHY SENIOR.

Hard as it seems, the only way to overcome self-consciousness is
to forget about yourself and concentrate on others. Try to become
honestly interested in other people and learn what they think about
kindred subjects. If you are a good listener and encourage the other
person's talkativeness, your shyness will go unnoticed. In fact, they'll
probably think you're a brilliant talker. Go out of your way to greet
people and put others, who may be just as shy, at ease. If you have a
friendly expression, people will be less likely to think you unfriendly,
and stuck up. Inasmuch as you seem to have enough dates, that may
be proof that boys prefer girls who do not do so much talking.

WELL, I'LL TELL YOU—By Bob Burns

I CAN'T get over that British fella who took a six-weeks flyin'
course just so he could flap his wings over Russia an' drop down
an' lay claim to his Russian wife. He violated enough Soviet bor-
der regulations to have them killin' him with a firin' squad every day
for five days straight. Instead, they only slapped him in jail an'
fined him 1500 rubles—but he got his wife! It's pretty hard to deal
with a man who's in love. He jes' don't pay no attention to rules or
regulations or governments or politics. He sometimes don't even eat!
You know, there's lots of foreigners who married native women when
they was in Russia. Maybe this nerry Britisher has started somethin'!
An' I'd like to warn the Russians right now—if one of these days they
should look up in the sky an' see it black with airplanes, they
shouldn't get alarmed. It'll only be the rest of the husbands acomin'
fer their wives!

Propriety -- By Emily Post

Dear Mrs. Post:
My daughter and I disagree
about a point of propriety and
while I believe that she will not
go against my wishes in any future
situation of this kind, I want her to
feel that I am not just arbitrary
in this command, but that there is
a very good reason for my having
forbidden her to repeat it. After
Christmas she went alone with a
boy she has known quite well for
about a year to his room to see
his Christmas tree. He lives with
a private family; that is, he merely
rents a room in his house.
Answer: It is easy to understand
the complete lack of harm that
she found in doing what she did.
Unfortunately, however, gossip does
not see harmlessness in motive
which to your daughter and to the
Christmas tree had had. Gossip
merely pounces on the fact,
and the fact, if she herself would
only stop to think about it, is cer-
tainly no guarantee of perfect be-
havior. In other words, she might
put it to herself this way: "Class
and Ruben Renegade had a
Christmas tree in his room. What
other opportunity could they de-

THE LITTLE KING AND MUSSOLINI.

AT LEFT, QUEEN HELENA. SHE
HATES FORMAL COURT LIFE.

KING VICTOR EMMAUEL

she shall rule. This is calculated to
put the next monarch of Italy—if
there is one—completely under the
thumb of the Fascist dictatorship.
In the last few years King Victor
Emmanuel's hat and his once bril-
liant iron gray mustache have
turned snow white. He is a sad-
looking King, this little dwarf of a
man who never appears in public
without a military uniform because
conceals better than anything
else his physical infirmities. He is
undersized stature. His uniform
is made especially to give an im-
pression of height. His military
hats have extra-high peaks and his
overcoats come almost all the way
down to his ankles to hide his de-
formed legs, the result of rickets,
from which he suffered as a child.
If the Italian people had ever had
a chance to vote their preference
as between the King and Mussolini
in 1922 there is no doubt that the
outcome would have been over-
whelmingly in favor of the King. And even to-
day, 16 years after the advent of
Fascism, his personal popularity is
tremendous throughout the coun-
try, especially in the South, where
Mussolini has never been able to
replace him in the affections of the
common people.

Victor Emmanuel is a simple man
and so unpossessing in manner
that once when a Russian Grand
Duchess was visiting his palace,
she rode all the way to the recep-
tion salon in the palace elevator
with him, thinking all the while he
was an old servant, until, after he
had ushered her politely into the
salon, he brought her right up to
the Queen and said simply:
"This is my wife."
The King is devoted to Queen
Helena and their brood of children
and grandchildren with whom he
has a daily reunion a tea-time no
matter where their other engage-
ments may take them during the
day. One afternoon when Princess
Mafalda was rushing away from a
bridge party, her friends asked her
why she was in such haste and she
replied:
"Oh, Papa is so cross if we're late
for tea."

QUEEN HELENA has a dom-
ineering personality while the
King is more of a scholar than
a man of action. She even has a
way of wheeling concessions out
of Mussolini. He likes her rough-
and-ready manner and whenever
there has been a real impasse be-
tween the King and the King,
Queen Helena has usually been the
one to patch things up.
Reared in the primitive atmos-
phere of her father's mountain
kingdom of Montenegro, the Queen
has a deep-rooted hatred for for-
mal court life and all the social
functions that go with it. She han-
dled it to Victor Emmanuel say-
ings most of her time supervising
the hospital charities over eyes,
which she watches with an eagle
eye. She gets up frequently at 6:30
a. m. to pay a surprise visit to one
of the free clinics she sponsors and
on occasions when she hasn't found
things running efficiently enough
she'll call her in to see her. "She
loves me," she says. "She loves
me not!" . . . and of course the last
petal was just what it should have
been according to the best fairy
tale traditions. They became en-
gaged shortly thereafter and young
Victor Emmanuel, then 27 years old,
sailed aboard the yacht "Cajola" to
pay his future bride a visit.

THE marriage ceremony was
performed in the ancient
Church of Santa Maria degli
Angeli in Rome on Oct. 24, 1896,
and less than four years later,
July 29, 1900, Victor Emmanuel was
suddenly brought to the throne by
the bullet of an anarchist who
killed his father, King Umberto I,
as he was passing through Monza,
Italy, near Milan.
Neither Victor Emmanuel nor his
Queen were particularly popular at
the time they came to the throne.
They had been kept in the back-
ground by the royal family and
were little known to the general
populace. Revolutionary sentiments
were sweeping the country and Vic-
tor Emmanuel was so discouraged
at one point he talked of abdicating.
But the Queen wouldn't hear of it.
They gritted their teeth and tried
to make themselves popular. Victor
Emmanuel was 31 at the time and
the Queen 27. In contrast to the lav-
ish court life of the preceding reign
Victor Emmanuel closed up the Quir-
inal Palace and moved to the sim-
ple Villa Savoia, using the Quirinal
only as an official palace for occa-
sional formal receptions or for a
"shot" for visiting royalty. Sim-
plicity replaced the gay royal
fêtes of Victor Emmanuel's father,
whole brilliant court life was the
talk of all Europe.

After their first child, Princess
Elena, was born on June 1, 1901,
the Italian people began to take
liking to their Queen and Victor Em-
manuel himself had begun to cash
in on his democratic gestures with
a mild flurry of popularity. With
the rising tide of Socialist senti-
ment in Italy at the time, the King
tried to compromise as best he
could by sponsoring liberal legisla-
tion. If he accomplished nothing
else, he did succeed in staying off
the growing peril of revolution.
It is the irony of history that
the World War which Victor Em-
manuel tried to stay out of ended
in Italy than any other period in his
long reign. For a year, the King
managed to keep Italy neutral, de-
spite its diplomatic pledges to Ger-
many and Austria under the Triple
Alliance. But about that time Mus-
solini was already beginning to
make his voice heard and when he
spoke—and wrote—it was with the
sentiments of Italian youth. Popu-
lar demonstrations against the Ger-
mans were staged everywhere. The
Italian Cabinets bounced in and out
of office on tidal waves of indeci-
sion. And finally the King and
Cabinet alike were compelled to
give way to the overwhelming
clamor for war on Germany.

After the disgrace of Italy's rout
at Caporetto was erased by the
final victory at the end of the
war, Victor Emmanuel was crowned
in the affections of the entire na-
tion as the Soldier-King.
But Italy did not escape the post-
war hysteria that was sweeping
Continued on Next Page.

Today's Hand.
South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.
Match-point duplicate.
♠ 7 10 3
♥ K J 7 6
♦ 8 5
♣ 8 4
♠ 9 8
♥ A 10 5 3 2
♦ 10 7 4
♣ 10 7 4
NORTH
EAST
SOUTH
♠ A J
♥ A Q 6 5 2
♦ A K Q J
♣ A J
The bidding:
South. West. North. East.
1 diamond Pass 1 heart Pass
2 spades Pass 3 diamonds Pass
4 no trump Double Pass
6 no trump Double Pass
Pass

I do not make a practice of re-
cording psychic bidding, but since
readers may, at any time, enter an
expert duplicate game or tourna-
ment I think it only wise to de-
scribe some of the bids that occur
at those scenes. Obviously West
was gullible enough not only to
fall for South's "phony" bidding,
but also to be steered away from
the lead (a spade) that would have
wrecked the contract. The average
player may find himself up
against this type of bidding when-
ever he ventures into the higher
brackets and therefore I had bet-
ter point out the signs by which
such psychic bidding can be de-
tected. West should have known,
as soon as South's diamond bid was
repeatedly raised by North, that
the opening bid had been an effort
to forestall a diamond lead. That
being true, what was more likely
than that South's next bid, spades,
was an identical effort? Note that
South's last two bids (four no
trump, then six no trump) were
proof that South had intended all
along to play the hand at no trump.
That being so, why should he have
mentioned a spade suit unless he
was trying to give false informa-
tion? Experts do not give any-
thing away willingly, hence the
overwhelming assumption was that
South would not have bid spades
and thereby warned the opening
leader against a spade lead if
South really had held a good spade
suit.

If West had reasoned as above
and had opened a low spade, de-
clarer would have found himself
with a fat zero on the board in-
stead of the absolute top that he
actually made against West's choice
of an opening bid. Incidentally,
of course, six hearts would
have been cold.

Company Breakfast
The breakfast cake may be mixed
and put in the pan the night before
and kept on the ice until time to
bake it. The first thing upon ar-
rival in the kitchen, put the cake
in the oven and by the time the rest
of the breakfast is ready the cake
will be done too.

RADIO PROGRAMS FOR TODAY

Informative Talks

6:15 KSD—EDWIN C. HILL; HUMAN
GIRL ORCHESTRA.
6:30 KSD—(770) Radio Forum;
"Health Bill," Senator Robert F.
Taft.
10:15 KSD—ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. Also
on KWK and KMOX.

Radio Concerts

10:30 KSD—GARDEN MELODIES; High-
and Crooks, tenor, and Alfred Wal-
lenstein's orchestra.
8:45 KSD—Westminster College Choirs.
8:45 KSD—MARK WEBER'S ORCHE-
STRA.
9:30 KWK—Pop Concert.

Drama and Sketches

8:00 KWK—Don Winslow of the Navy.
8:00 KWK—Dick Tracy.
8:15 KSD—Howie Wine.
8:30 KWK—Terry and the Pirates.
8:45 KSD—CAPTAIN MIDNIGHT.
8:45 KWK—Tom Mix Straight Shooters.
9:00 KSD—AMOS AND ANDY.
9:00 KWK—Allan Jimmy Valentine.
9:15 KSD—Lynn and Abby.
9:30 KSD—"CAPTAINS IN PERIL."
9:30 KWK—Thurs Va. Love.
9:45 KSD—Radio Theater: Bob Burns
and Fay Bainter. KWK—Listeners'
Theater.
9:30 CBS Net—Columbia Workshop.

Dance Music Tonight

8:00 KSD—PHIL SPITALNY'S ALL-
GIRL ORCHESTRA.
8:00 KSD—EDDIE DUCHIN.
8:30 KSD—Guy Lombardo.
8:30 KSD—HORACE HEIDT.
10:45 KMOX—Cab Calloway.
11:00 KSD—RUSSELL MORGAN.
11:00 KWK—Ray Kayser.
11:15 KSD—George Hall.
11:30 KSD—FLETCHER HENDERSON.
KWK—Dick Barrie. KWK—Arlie
Shaw.
11:30 KWK—Jimmie Richards.
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St. Louis stations broadcast on the fol-
lowing channels: KSD, 550 kc.; KWK, 1350
kc.; KMOX, 1090 kc.; WIL, 1200 kc.;
WFW, 760 kc.; KFUP, 550 kc.; KXOK,
1250 kc.

12:00 Noon KSD—ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEWS; MARKETS.
KWK—Ma Perkins. WIL—Mat-
tine Melodies.

12:15 KFUP—Nonday Devotion. Rev. F.
J. Duquesne. KWK—Life Can Be
Beautiful. WFW—Marketa.
KWK—Road of Life. KWK—Sil-
houettes in Blue. WIL—Organ mu-
sic. WFW—Music from Broadway.

12:30 KWK—Road of Life. KWK—Sil-
houettes in Blue. WIL—Organ mu-
sic. WFW—Music from Broadway.

12:45 KSD—THOSE HAPPY GILMANS.
KWK—This Day Is Ours. KWK—
Voice of Experience. WIL—
Musical Moments. KXOK—Rhythm
Cowboys.

1:00 KSD—BETTY AND BOB.
KWK—Doc Barclay's Daughter.
KWK—Address by Adolph Hitler
before the Reichstag. WIL—The
Criminal Trail. KWK—Lunch-
club. KXOK—Modern Ensemble.

1:15 KSD—ARNOLD GRIMM'S DAUGH-
TER.
KWK—Jean Abbey. WFW—Ralph
Stein, pianist. KXOK—Cory Cor-
ners.

1:30 KSD—VALIANT LADY.
KWK—School of the Air. KWK—
Music. WIL—Opportunity program.
WFW—Marketa. KWK—Blessed
Events; Ben Selvin's orchestra.

1:45 KSD—HYMNS OF ALL CHURCHES.
KWK—Four Hollywood Newscast.
KXOK—Black and White Review.
WFW—Music from Broadway.

2:00 KSD—STORY OF MARY MARLIN.
KWK—One Woman's Opinion.
KWK—Marriage License. WFW—
Police Release. WFW—
Swing High. Swing Low. WFW—
Rochester Harmonic Orchestra. Guy
Fraser Harmonic conducting.

2:15 KSD—Judy and Jane. KWK—
Jan Benson. WIL—Neighborhood
program. WFW—Hits and Bits.
KXOK—Hit Review.

2:30 KSD—PEPPER YOUNG'S FAMILY.
KWK—Magic Kitchen. KWK—
Richard Hayes, swing singer. WIL—
Everybody's Music. WFW—
Ralph Stein. KXOK—The Mood
Changes.

2:45 KSD—THE GUIDING LIGHT.
KWK—Between the Bookends.
WIL—Old and the New. KWK—
KFUP—Civic Forum.
3:00 KWK—Singing Sam. KWK—Mid-After-
noon Madness. WFW—Musical
Mentors. WIL—Pettie
Musical. KXOK—Toby Nevins En-
tertainment.

3:15 KXOK—Linda's First Love. KFUP
School of Music.

3:30 KWK—Editor's Daughter. KFUP
Bible Study. WIL—King's Men.
KWK—Melodic Musings. KXOK—
Duke Ratchers.

3:45 KSD—GIRL ALONE.
KWK—Kitty Kenna. WFW—
Your Host Is. WIL—Musical
Edith.

4:00 KSD—HOUSEBOAT HANNAH.
KWK—Edna O'Dell, singer. WFW—
Uncle Lew's Mail Box. WIL—
Swing Serenade. KXOK—Barryard
Polka. KXOK—Tom Gray's orches-
tra.

Ned Brandt at Carter—By Bob Zuppke

A Story of College Athletics

(Copyright, 1939.)



Cream of Corn Soup.

Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox (Best 'Tub' Artist)

Baked Apple Slices

Two cups canned corn, two cups
cold water, one tablespoon chopped
onion, three cups hot milk, two ta-
blespoons butter, two tablespoons
flour, one teaspoon salt, one-half
teaspoon pepper. Cook onion, corn
and cold water slowly for a half
hour. Scald milk and add butter
and flour blended together. Rub the
corn and onion mixture through a
fine sieve and add to the thickened
white sauce. Boil for a few min-
utes, season and serve with a
sprinkling of grated cheese atop.

One-fourth cup tapioca (granu-
lated).
One cup water.
One-eighth teaspoon salt.
One-half cup raisins.
One-half cup chopped figs.
One-fourth cup granulated sugar.
One cup milk.
One teaspoon vanilla.
One-fourth teaspoon grated lem-
on rind.
Cook tapioca and water together
for 10 minutes in a double boiler.
Add salt, fruits, sugar and milk.
Cook for 15 minutes—or until the
pudding is thick and creamy. Stir
frequently. Cool and add rest of
ingredients. Chill. Serve with
cream.

Three cups sliced apples.
One cup cranberries.
Two tablespoons flour.
One-quarter teaspoon salt.
One-third teaspoon cinnamon.
One teaspoon grated lemon rind.
Two-third cup granulated sugar.
One cup water.
Two tablespoons butter.
Mix apples with cranberries,
flour and salt. Add rest of in-
gredients and pour into a shallow
buttered baking dish. Cover and
bake for 30 minutes in a moderate-
ly slow oven. Uncover and bake
for 10 minutes—to brown the tops.

There should be a definite place
where mail is always put as soon
as it arrives. Then each member
of the family knows immediately
whether that important letter has
arrived as soon as he enters the
house and, incidentally, there is
never any loss of mail.

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Grin and Bear It—By Lichty

(Copyright, 1939.)



"WELL, I DECLARE—I WOULDN'T HAVE RECOGNIZED YOU, MRS. TRUFFLE, IF I HADN'T SEEN MY UMBRELLA FIRST!"

Sunflower Street—By Tom Little and Tom Sims

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Room and Board—By Gene Ahern

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A Couple of Shoulders Lose Their Chips!

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Popeye

"His Second Childhood"

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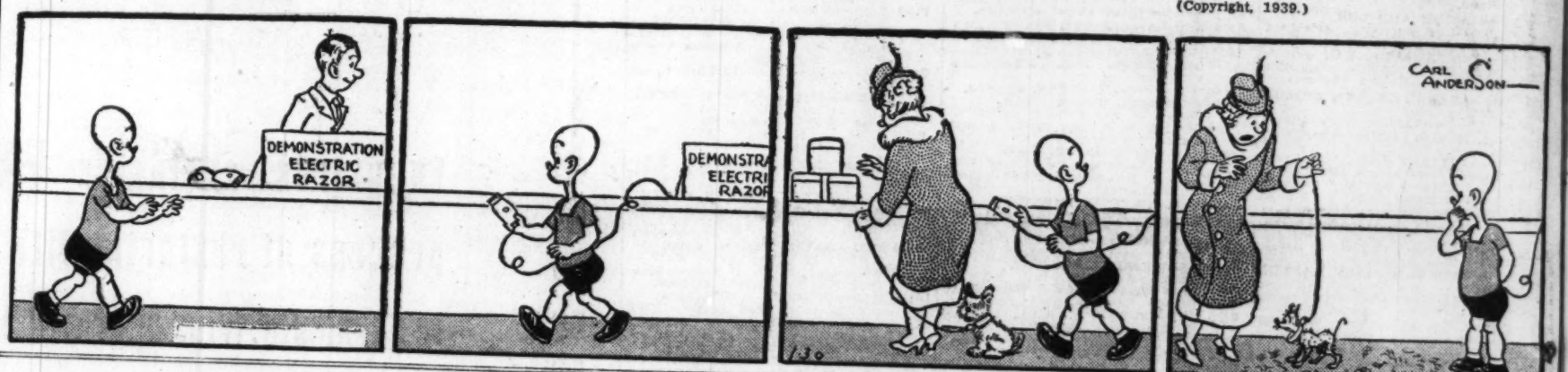
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U. S. PROSECUT
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INQUIRY INTO
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Seeks to Determine
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INVESTIGATION O
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Personal Income T
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Accused of Taking
From Litigants G
Dewey.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31. States Attorney Gregory nan began a formal inquiry a Federal grand jury today termine whether any crime had been violated in co with cases heard by United Circuit Judge Martin T. who announced his resigna terday after he had been of accepting a bribe from The investigation, said, was "not only to determine er there had been violati criminal law on the part Judge, but whether there i violations of criminal law part of anyone." Meanwhile, three other it tions are under way. The ing conducted by the Unit Department of Justice, t Tax Department and Dis torney Thomas E. Dewey. The 58-year-old jurist—youn Federal Judge in the nation wh he was appointed to the bench 1916 after a brilliant law ca gave up his post yesterda categorically denying cha he had accepted more tha in loans from persons int affairs before his court. In a statement announ resignation, Judge Mantos preferred to step down ra become "the central figu controversy" which might public confidence in the tration of justice.

Gibbs at Prosecutor
In a letter to Preside velt, the Judge, regar highest-ranking jurist ne nine Supreme Court just to be relieved of his duties than March 1. Interview, made two sara at District Attorney De charged in a letter to a Judiciary Committee the had accepted personally o corporations controlled b Iowa, totaling \$439,481— only \$50,000 was repaid. Dewey asserted four l made by persons or co that later won cases pend Appeals Court, and the came from persons who fit or hoped to benefi ton's judicial position. Asked a question books of one corporation, responded grimly: "You He wants the publicty." Replying to queries as er the investigations we nection with State or come tax returns, he sa "In connection with M ambitions."

Dewey, who lost by margin last fall in his defeat Democratic Gov. Lehman for re-election, mentioned by some leaders as a possible candidate in 1940.

Investigation to Co Although his resigna ently ended all possib peachment proceedings Jurist, Attorney-Genera Murphy said in Washi thorough investigation ed States Department would continue.

Dewey already has a is considering a "posi prosecution under the laws of the State."

Commissioner Sanfo of the State Tax Depa cial investigation bur he had turned over p income tax returns of to the District Atti Bates said the burea vestigating tax retu than 25 corporations l to was reported to

No House Inquiry E

"Some New Deve

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, J

man Summers said to Judiciary Committee to investigate the

Continued on Page